

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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September 15th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 85, 4 p.m. 84; Humidity...70, 78.

September 15th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 65, 4 p.m. 45; Humidity...70, 78.

No. 3578

第四十七年三第

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1911.

大英

號六十月九年十

838 THE ARROW.
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

M. STOLYPIN SHOT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 15, 2.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Kieff reports that an attempt was made to assassinate M. Stolypin at a performance in the theatre last night. The Premier was severely wounded and his assailant was immediately arrested. The Czar, who is visiting Kieff to unveil a monument to Alexander II., was present, this being his first public appearance outside of St. Petersburg for years. The attack was made upon M. Stolypin with a revolver, and a bullet which grazed the liver and lodged in the spine caused a most serious injury. The performance attended was a gala opera in the Czar's honour.

THE ASSAILANT.

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 9 a.m.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that M. Stolypin's assailant was a lawyer named Bogrof, a converted Jew, who fired two shots from behind. The audience tried to lynch the man.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 15, 11.50 p.m.

A message from Kieff states that during the entrance, M. Stolypin was leaning over a ledge in front of his seat, when a well-dressed young man approached him and fired twice, at two paces distance. M. Stolypin put his hand to his chest, and fell back on the seat. He was carried out amid shouts of indignation from the audience, during which the Czar advanced to the front of his own box. The artistes then sang the National Anthem while kneeling on the stage, and the public joined in giving His Majesty a hearty ovation until he left, accompanied by his daughters. M. Stolypin's assailant rushed to the side exit, where he was seized by the officers. M. Stolypin was hit below the left nipple, and the second shot hit his hand, glanced off, and wounded a conductor in the foot.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A LOYAL MESSAGE.

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 5 p.m.

After being taken to hospital, M. Stolypin sent a message to the Czar, in which he said he was ready to die for His Majesty. The bullet entered beneath the sixth left rib, and was embedded below the twelfth, near the spine. The Premier passed a sleepless night, but an improvement was noticed later, and he slept for four hours.

DISTURBANCES IN SZE-CHUAN.

RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 8.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the rioters, who all the approaches to Cheng-tu, and their forces are constantly increasing. Fighting has also been reported from Kaiting, and missionaries generally are hurrying to the nearest points for safety. The ringleaders among the rioters have been arrested, and include the President and vice-President of the Szechuen Provincial Assembly.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 5 p.m.

The gunboat Widgeon is leaving Suifu for Kiating, the nearest navigable point to Cheng-tu. The China Inland Mission has learned that all its missionaries in Szechuen are safe.

CANADA.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 6 p.m.

The Canadian nominations took place yesterday. There will be contests in every constituency with the exception of one, where the sitting member, who is a Liberal and against reciprocity, is unopposed, though reciprocity will be the issue throughout the English-speaking provinces. The result of the elections will largely depend on whether the French Canadians' dislike to the Canadian Navy scheme will overcome their reverence for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of which indications are daily stronger.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STRIKES IN SPAIN.

THE TROUBLE SPREADING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 15, 2.5 p.m.

The correspondent at Madrid of Reuter's Agency reports that a rigorous military censorship has been instituted at Bilbao, but it transpires that the situation has not improved. Street fighting continues and the trouble is spreading to Malaga and Seville.

AVIATION.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 8.55 a.m.

Accounts of the French and German manoeuvres dwell on the invaluable services of the airmen in detecting the positions of the enemy's hidden batteries, where it was impossible for the cavalry to find them; also in photographing the enemy's defences. Both the German commanders reported that their movements were mainly based on the information of the airmen. Little is heard of the work of airships in Germany in comparison with aeroplanes.

HERR BEBEL.

BOLD LANGUAGE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 8.55 a.m.

Herr Bebel, in reviewing the history of the Morocco question, criticised the Kaiser's journey to Tangier as encouraging the belief that the Mohammedans could count on the protection of Germany, but the Mohammedans have had the same experience as the Boers in the matter of Kruger's telegram. The Kaiser, however, he continued, must have restrained Herr Kiderlen Waschter on the subject of Morocco, and the latter will be called to account in the Reichstag.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DONCASTER CUP.

THE RESULT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via BOMBAY, Sept. 15, 12.25 a.m.

The race for the Doncaster Cup was run yesterday, with the following result:—

Lemberg 1st

Kilbroney 2nd

Adalis 3rd

Six ran. The betting was 9 to 4 on Lemberg, 9 to 2 against Kilbroney and 100 to 7 against Adalis. Won by a neck; four lengths dividing second and third.

CHOLERA IN ARABIA.

A GRAVE OUTLOOK.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 3 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that cholera has broken out at Mecca and Medina. The outlook is most serious, in view of the approaching pilgrimage.

JOHNSON-WELLS FIGHT.

PROMOTERS FIRM.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 6 p.m.

The Licencees of Earl's Court, where the fight between Jack Johnson and Bombardier Wells has been fixed to take place on the 2nd October, have replied, in answer to the opposition, that they are unable to alter the arrangements made. They point out that similar contests have taken place at the Olympia and elsewhere, and have not affected the licences.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

FOUR LAVA STREAMS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 5 p.m.

An immense quantity of ashes fell at Catania yesterday evening, but the eruption is diminishing. Devastation by lava continues, and there are now four streams.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 8.10 p.m.

The Railway Commission is now hearing the representatives of the companies. The evidence largely deals with objections regarding the recognition of unions, which, it is alleged, would undermine discipline, thus endangering the public. It would not prevent strikes, and the leaders would be unable to control the men, who probably not infrequently would repudiate the agreement concluded by them. The majority of the measures which the unions are now taking to increase their membership are described as abrogation of the liberty of the subject.

RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Via DUBAN, Sept. 15, 8.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Canton, September 15. H.E. the Viceroy is in receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of Communications stating that the decision of the Government in the nationalization of railways is final, and no matter how strong the opposition of the people to this scheme might have been the Government will never give in. On the arrival of H.E. Tuan Fang, the Director General, His Excellency would consider with him the best measures for taking over the control of the railways to the satisfaction of the shareholders. The Ministry advised the Viceroy to assure the shareholders to abandon all anxiety about the loss of their interests in the railways and to wait patiently for the arrival of the Director General. At the same time the people should be warned against entertaining ill-feeling towards the Government on account of the nationalization of railways. Another telegram from the same Ministry to the Viceroy made enquiries in regard to the society in Hongkong for the protection of railways and its recent developments. As the trouble in Szechuan has been created through the nationalization of railways, the Ministry was afraid that these agitations might spread to Canton. The Ministry asked the Viceroy to take precautions.

THE CANTON VICEROY.

May go to Szechuan.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Canton, Sept. 15.

A rumour is gaining ground in Canton to the effect that H.E. the Viceroy has received a private telegram from the Cabinet enquiring whether His Excellency would be agreeable to exchange posts with the Viceroy of Szechuan. The reason for this proposal is that the Canton Viceroy, if he went to Szechuan, would have no difficulty in relieving the serious situation there, as His Excellency has proved his capacity by the quick suppression of the Canton outbreak and also in advising the shareholders of the railways in Canton to give way to the Government.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

OUTBREAK IN SZE-CHUAN.

THE VICEROY MISSING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1 p.m.

The Viceroy's Yamen in Szechuan has been burned down. No trace of the Viceroy can be found.

AMERICAN GUNBOATS DESTROYED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

The American Minister at Peking in view of the outbreak in Szechuan, telegraphed to the United States Fleet in Far Eastern waters, requesting it to despatch units to Szechuan for the protection of American residents in the disturbed province.

TROOPS MUTINY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

As soon as the Viceroy of Szechuan received instructions from the Throne to deal with the ringleaders in the recent outbreak, His Excellency had the President and Vice President of the Provincial Assembly and the representative of the Society for the Protection of Railways arrested and beheaded.

The troops in Szechuan have broken into open mutiny. The Commander-in-Chief of the Division that mutinied, in fear of consequences, committed suicide. The Provincial Judge has been assassinated. The mutiny is now reported to have assumed a serious aspect.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

In consequence of the outbreak in Szechuan, and the Viceroy's failure to put it down, the Throne intends to appoint His Excellency Tuan Fang as Viceroy, and His Excellency Tung U as his successor to the Director-Generalship of Railways, while the present Viceroy will revert to the position of High Commissioner for the Protection of Frontiers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

Last night the Cabinet was in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, in regard to the critical condition in Szechuan, which had been reported to His Excellency by his brother, the Viceroy of Szechuan. According to the telegram, all communications had been cut off, and there was a scarcity of food supplies in the Province. Four cities were being bombarded by several hundred thousand insurgents while the soldiers only looked on.

The Cabinet was urged to decide what to do. A meeting of the Cabinet was immediately convened. During the discussion the President of the Ministry of Communications suggested that drastic measures should be resorted to suppress the revolt.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

The foreign nations are sending warships to Chung King in Szechuan.

UNREST IN CANTON.

THE VICEROY PERTURBED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, September 15.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has telegraphed to the Cabinet regarding the serious situation brought about by the agitation of the people against the action of the Macao government in dredging the Macao Harbour and their opposition to the Government's policy of nationalizing the railways. In the telegram the Viceroy declares that he is at a loss to solve these two vexed questions, and that he is afraid that trouble may momentarily break out. His Excellency urges the Cabinet to give him instructions as to how to act.

Weather Forecast.



TOO MUCH MONEY.

A Rare Grievance.

A new version of the Ibsenite problem of "The Doll's House" is occupying the attention of the Chicago courts, where Mrs. Louis A. Bryan, wife of a well-known millionaire, yesterday appeared in the part of a modern Nora and applied for a separation from her husband, says a New York telegram of Aug. 23.

Mr. Bryan, who is fifty-seven years of age, does not oppose the application, though he professes undying devotion to the young wife who has deserted him. "I can only say," he testified, "that I did the utmost to hold the love of Mrs. Bryan. When I married her nearly a year ago I gave her \$28,000 a year to spend as she chose. Sixteen motor-cars were at her disposal. I intend to indulge in no recriminations, and shall always provide for her."

Mrs. Bryan, aged twenty-seven, declared that money was the cause of their domestic troubles. "If Mr. Bryan had been a poor man, I believe we could have lived together. I had been a poor book-keeper before I became his first wife's companion, and he had always known the power of wealth. After he married me he became overbearing. I was his doll. He wanted to choose my clothes for me and parade me before his friends. I could not endure it, so I left him."

Mrs. Bryan narrates as an illustration of her husband's unbearable opulence that she lost \$500 worth of goods in a train. Instead of being angry, Mr. Bryan stopped at the nearest town and purchased \$2,000 worth of fresh jewellery to replace the lost gems, and continued the journey as though nothing had happened.

THE "LATCHKEY CASE."

Votes in Jeopardy.

Hundreds of thousands of votes are imperilled all over Great Britain by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal. The registration courts, which opened on Sept. 8, were for this reason awaited with unusual interest.

The decision was incidental to the interminable "latchkey case," *Kent v. Pittall*, which has been before the courts in one form or another since 1905. The Court of Appeal has ruled that a tenant who does not directly pay his own poor rates cannot be registered as an occupier unless he lives in a house which is wholly let out in tenements (i.e., a block of flats), or unless he lives in a house capable of being compounded for under the Rating Acts. "To come under the operation of this part of the Rating Acts a house must not have a capital value of more than £8 a year if in the country or of more than £20 a year if in London."

"This," said a registration official of great experience, "means a complete reversal of the practice which has obtained for the last forty years. Overseers, revising barristers, town clerks, and party agents have all assumed that so long as a man occupied a house which was rateable he should be deemed to be rated, whether he paid the rates himself or whether they were included in his rent. In future that will not be so."

"The effect of the decision is enormous. In some industrial constituencies, if strictly observed, it may disfranchise nearly half the electorate. In some parishes the difficulty has been anticipated by putting the tenants' names in the rate-books, although the rates are paid in bulk by the landlords. In some constituencies the agents of both sides have agreed not to challenge the votes affected, but to let things abide as they are. It is inconceivable, however, that the judgment will be ignored all over the country. Unless the interpretation of the judges' ruling can be modified a new Registration Act will be imperative."

SIAM'S RICE CROP.

The following is from the Bangkok Daily Mail:

Although it is obviously impossible for the traveller by rail through the districts west of Bangkok to form a precisely accurate idea of the rice prospects in the country through which the line passes, enough can be seen to show that the outlook, generally speaking, is but a poor one. It is the same thing everywhere, land left unploughed on account of lack of moisture, the young plants in the seed beds a golden green and in many cases perishing; and people toiling to plough hard and half-moistened *nah* in the hope that they may, after all, get some sort of a crop. Speaking broadly it would seem that probably only about one-third of the area usually under rice will be planted this year and even then there are indications that the yield will be but a poor one. Naturally in some of the very low-lying lands there are indications of a fair yield, but in most cases the young rice looks poor in the extreme. Oddly enough, while the districts nearer Bangkok were suffering from drought, those between Rattumburi and Petchaburi were troubled with too much water, but it is satisfactory to learn that this trouble has been got over, mainly through the fall in the level of the water of the Meklong river, which is now considerably lower than usual at this time of the year. In the neighbourhood of Petchaburi a quantity of the young rice was "drowned," but the ground has since been replenished and the new growth is generally reported to be doing well. A matter has just been put in hand which, although it will not affect this year's crop, will doubtless prove of great benefit in the future. Anyone who has travelled to Petchaburi by rail will remember that for a considerable distance on this side of Petchaburi the line passes through an immense salt marsh, the haunt of innumerable wildfowl but otherwise unproductive. This, it appears, has been caused by the tidal water coming up the Petchaburi river and a big klong to the East of it, and which has ruined a vast tract of land, which, 30 or 40 years ago, was very productive. The Royal Irrigation Department has, we understand, just concluded surveys in connection with a scheme for the erection of a dyke or dam which will keep the salt water off a considerable area of the land in question and thus render it fit for cultivation. We believe that the work will not be of an expensive nature and can be easily accomplished. Between Bangkok and Prapattani, along what may be called the Klong Bangkok Noi district, conditions vary somewhat, but the outlook is distinctly poor. At Taling Chan Ban Chimbalee a large amount of land has been left lying fallow, and although people are everywhere to be seen ploughing and harrowing small patches it is probable that hardly more than one-fifth of the usual area will be got to bear any sort of crops at all. What the drought has been in this district may be seen from the fact that it has even killed off low-lying patches of maize near the Chimbalee station. From here to Sala Yai the conditions would seem to be similar to those nearer Bangkok, but numbers of people are ploughing and in many instances they are working at the tread-wheels to keep the patches of seedlings alive. Nearing Klong Maha Sawadee matters improve somewhat and in some favoured spots the rice is almost waist-high, but for all that large areas have been left lying fallow, and as the belt of sandy soil surrounding Prapattani is reached matters get still worse again, the soil at Ban Kamehn looking as dry as the proverbial bone, while even the little patches of rice in the railway borrow-pits have perished. The heavy rain which fairly swept over the whole of this district, has doubtless done a vast amount of good, but unfortunately in many cases it has come too late and even repeated rainstorms of the kind can hardly resurrect the dead plants or aid the people in planting new ones.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Brilliant Days.

The extremely brilliant weather and the excessive heat are not conducive to anything within the sphere of work. Reflexes and the more bulky instruments require too much effort to be carried about for any length of time, and doubtless small pocket cameras are now greatly in favour. Very bright days make serious work a difficult problem, as the liability to obtain harsh contrasts, heavy shadows, and blank skies exist at every turn. It is perhaps unnecessary to dwell upon the many recommendations regarding the treatment of hot weather troubles, as all the technical papers at this time furnish hints, the majority of which should be noted. With brilliant sunshine the point of view from which the photograph is taken is very important. Unless expressly desired, excessive shadows should not be too much in evidence. With the sun directly overhead or at the back of the worker much of this difficulty is overcome. If a figure or figures be introduced in the near foreground, care must be taken to select that point of view which will give even lighting on the face or faces. Perhaps the sun on the right or left will be found the best position, providing a heavy shadow is not cast across the half or part of the face from the brim of a hat or headgear. For work under trees and in heavy shade it is most essential that backed plates should be used as a precaution against alabation. It is advisable to handle the camera as little as possible; the use of a case is therefore very advisable in such extreme heat as exists at the moment. The sun is inclined to soften the solution used for sticking the leather on cameras, and also will quickly cause a faded appearance, so that as little exposure as possible to its full rays should be allowed.

Dark Slides.

Even with the very best dark slides care should be taken in returning the cut-off or slide when having made an exposure; if placed in straight, there is little cause of danger, but if put in edgewise the light-trap is opened, causing streaks of fog across the plate. Frequently dark slides are discarded as useless simply because this small precaution has not been considered important. Those who doubt this point may quickly demonstrate its value by a practical experiment. Hold the dark slide on its edge with the cut-off and facing you and place the slide in position edgewise and allow the light to fall on the inside; by this means it will be noticed that light passes through on either side. Except in the case of slides fitted with velvet spring traps, this will be noticed, but there is really no danger of fogging if the slide is returned correctly, that is, straight on.

With regard to film packs, these are most perfectly made, but require reasonable care when being removed; that is, they should not be exposed more than necessary, but more important still, the front protection cover should in no way be pressed or handled, as ever so slight a pressure is inclined to allow light to creep round the sides and so fog one or more films. The grease-proof coloured paper and case should be retained, and when taking out of the adapter the film-pack can be covered in its original condition ready for developing. Finally, in bright weather the use of a lens hood will much improve the brilliancy and quality of negatives.

THE WASP.

One of the things which we knew before we saw it in the papers was the fact that "this tropical weather is incubating a veritable plague of winged and stinging tormentors—wasps, mosquitoes, &c." We are not the men we were. Even as we write our nerves are quivering at a sinister buzzing that is audible behind us, and our left cheek has swollen to a size which those who saw our beautifully-chiselled features in happier days would have believed impossible. The epidemic has led to the usual amateur suggestions for remedies. It is stated that carbolic disinfectant powder sprinkled on window ledges will prevent wasps and flies from entering the room. But what of those that are already in? For my humble command us to the following:—A feather, dipped in paraffin, should be lightly brought in contact with the wasp's body. The penetrating fluid spreads a film all over him in an instant, and he dies of suffocation. James, catch that wasp and hold him down while I wring for Thomas to bring the paraffin and feathers. Sit on his head, man, sit on his head. There! You've let him escape, bungler. We have read the list of these remedies, but we still cling to the old-fashioned ridged newspaper. There is nothing like the power of the Press. Other wasp-hunters prefer a tennis-racket. This certainly has its merits, but it is so bad for the tea-things. A good whack with a copy of "The Globe" (or even some inferior organ) is the thing for Mr. Wasp. —"The Globe."

RICE SHORTAGE IN SHANGHAI.

The following is from the "N. O. Daily News" of Sept. 12:—While rice is now coming into Shanghai daily, it is understood that only just enough to meet the demand, or rather less, is being received. Most of it seems to be coming by the railway, but some is coming by boat, although in quantities at the most sufficient to maintain the supply. It is, therefore, not surprising that in the City Gaol a change of diet has already been ordered for the prisoners. Formerly they had three meals of rice a day, but now this has been reduced to one meal of rice and two of wheat flour. The Chinese do not like food made from wheat to any considerable extent, in fact it is said that they do not enjoy their meals unless they have at least some rice with them. The tastes of the prisoners would, however, hardly be consulted in the matter, but it is said that one of the officials in the district has called upon the people to have only one meal of rice per day, as he himself is living. For the rest of the time, he eats vermicelli and other dishes, which are in fact more expensive. This state of affairs is rather difficult to understand, for in the case of a shortage it would naturally be the cheapest food that the people would look for.

In the meantime, as already stated, the Citizen Soldiers are patrolling the district outside the City. Their patrols start at eight o'clock at night and as a rule end at midnight, and they extend from the Chinese Bund to the West Gate, St. Catherine's Bridge, and Sicawei. Only some are armed, and the others appear to be recruits who have come out merely for training and do not therefore carry arms. In the North Honan Road district, outside the Settlement, these volunteers are said to keep up the patrol until after daybreak.

It is quite impossible to say how seriously the Chinese authorities regard the prospects of trouble from their use of these Citizen Soldiers, but evidently they think that something may happen as it has done elsewhere. Not only has the price of rice gone up in the Settlement, but everything else is rising; at least the food supplied to the lower classes of Chinese. It is thought that if these general rises continue it will tend to a spirit of lawlessness, especially in the direction of theft.

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WANTED: BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Married couple with child. Write stating particulars, etc., to X.Y.Z., c/o "Hongkong Telegraph." [1373]

WANTED: CHINESE ASSISTANT CLERK; must be able to read and write English. Apply stating salary required with reference c/o H. H., "Hongkong Telegraph." [1382]

Notices

FOUND.

ON 14th September a BROWN HONKEY, trying at West Point. Apply to the Inspector on Duty, Central Police Station. F. W. LYONS, Captain-Superintendent-Police, Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1911. [1380]

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HONGKONG WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home, with photograph of the Cricket Ground. This week's Contents:—

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GERMANY IN EGYPT.

Enormous Growth of Commerce.

A correspondent sends to a Home paper some interesting and significant details of the strides made by Germany in Egypt. It has already been stated that whereas the English newspaper published in Cairo has had to close its offices, a German newspaper will appear in October, and that the official notices of the Mixed Courts have been transferred from the local French newspapers to the German "Egyptischer Nachrichten". During the years 1897-1907 German residents in Egypt have increased by 44 per cent., while British residents have increased by only 5 per cent. Germany's share of the Egyptian import trade during the period 1900-4 was £688,770, but by 1909 the figure had reached £1,167,271.

The latest German undertaking in Egypt is the foundation of the Egyptian Hypothek Bank, in which all the principal joint stock banks of Germany are interested. Its capital is to be £500,000, and the directors include 3 Germans, 4 Austrians, and 2 Italians.

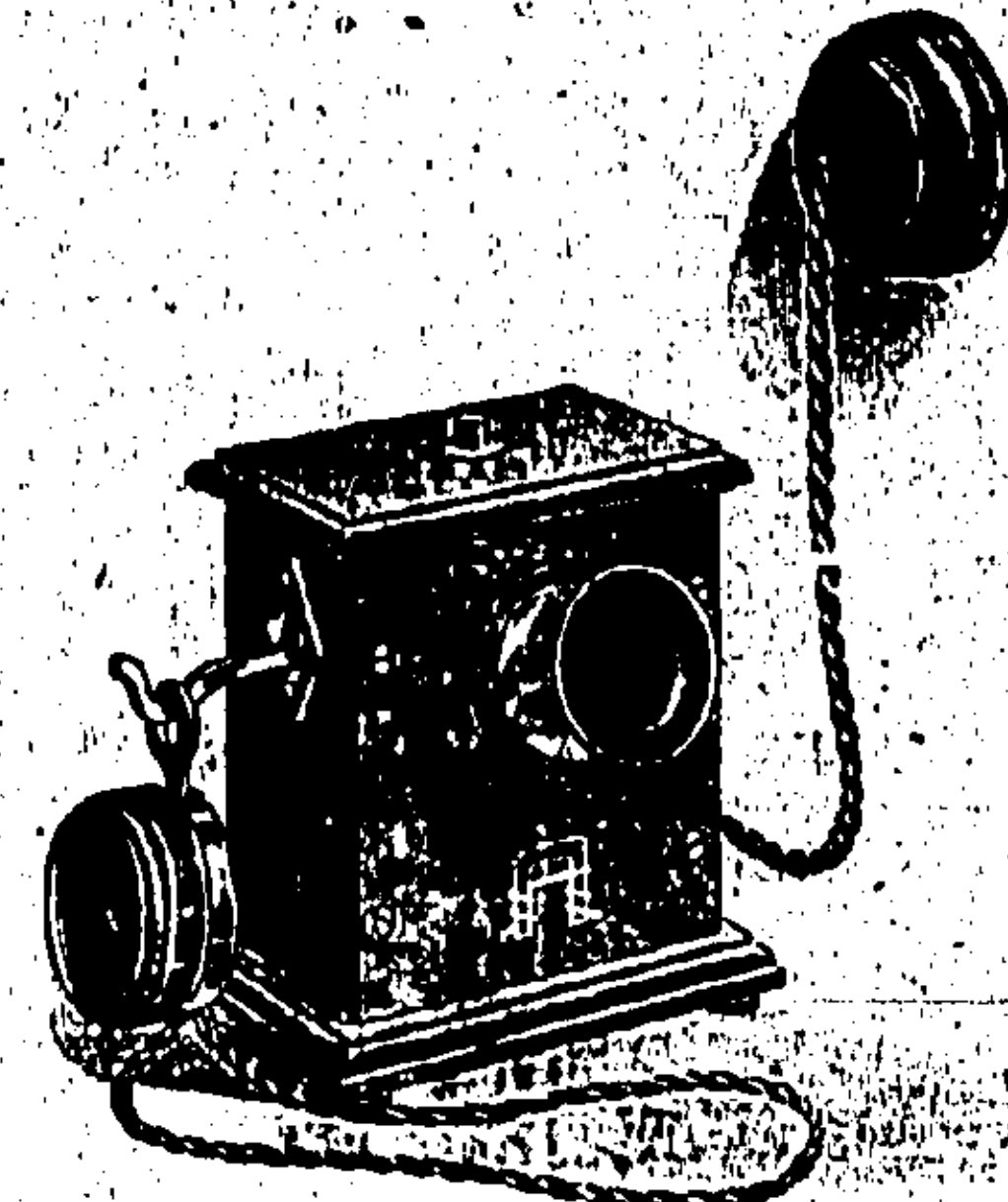
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1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer).....L.V.	Dairen (").....L.V.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Wed. Fri.
\$40	(S.M.R. Train).....L.V.	6.00 a.m.	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden (").....L.V.	1.50 p.m.	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun (").....L.V.	2.05 "	"	"
R 9.60	(Russian Train).....L.V.	8.30 "	"	"
	Harbin (").....L.V.	9.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs. Sat.	State Ex-press from Moscow

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train).....L.V.	Changchun (").....L.V.	Mon. Thurs. Sat.	State Ex-press from Moscow
R 9.60	(S.M.R. Train).....L.V.	11.20 a.m.	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden (").....L.V.	8.25 p.m.	"	"
Y14.95	Dairen (").....L.V.	10.30 "	"	"
Y40.00	(Steamer).....L.V.	5.10 a.m.	Tues. Thurs. Sat.	State Ex-press from Moscow
	Shanghai (").....L.V.	5.25 "	"	"
		1.00 p.m.	Wed. Fri.	Sun. Tues.

* Russian Train Time is 28 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

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Tel. Add.: "Manchuria." Code: A. B. C. 6th. EA. A. L. & Lieber's.

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD. Hongkong, 19th April, 1911.

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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1911.

CHANGING CHINA.

Few countries have suffered greater attention of late years from the publicists, who frame, to a large extent, the opinions of the untravelled many, as China. The old empire has seen herself mirrored in many guises; she would be pardoned if she considered them disguises in some instances. The world has been invited to witness her "decay," and her "break up," or to regard her as the emblem of all that is venerable and unchanging—the Buddha of nations, sadly content for all eternity. That many symptoms of decay have manifested themselves since the sea of modernism began to make inroads upon the dykes of conservatism with which she had hitherto maintained her mental isolation, is certainly true. Or, to change the simile, the influx of even highly diluted new wine into old bottles could only be attended by danger to old skins. The irruption of a guest, bearing the highest credentials and the warmest recommendations, into the ordered life of a self-sufficient—using the term without any invidious significance—family, through the laws of courtesy demand that the fact be concealed, causes a certain amount of disquietude and embarrassment. Western methods, learning, philosophy and religion came to China as uninvited guests; she did not want them and did not trouble to disguise the fact that their room would be preferred to their company. These guests have, so to speak, turned powerful searchlights upon the dark places of China and it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of the sights disclosed, the festering corruption, the shameful nepotism and the crass incompetence of officialdom, have led certain observers to predict a more or less early collapse of the whole moth-eaten fabric of national integrity. On the other hand the history of China's past, her marvellous devotion to time-honoured customs, her power of peacefully conquering her conquerors, and her unswerving adherence through tens of centuries to certain primitive, but broadly speaking, praiseworthy laws for the regulation of the individual as a unit of society, necessarily appealed to the imagination of the sympathetic, and they visualized the Chinese Empire standing firm and unshaken when the civilization of the West shall have refined itself out of existence.

With all deference we advance the contention that neither of these views is correct. There is in each much that is endorsed by reason, but one fatal flaw blanches both. What does anyone really know of China? It is only within the last hundred years that China has been the object of serious study. And a hundred years in the life of such a long-lived Empire as China is as a day in the life of a man. What sane person would think of appraising a man's character and forecasting his future after being acquainted with him for one day, especially if he were proud, reserved and spoke a different language? Now, we think, but that is in effect what has been done in regard to China by many writers whose names will at once occur to the reader. Let the West acknowledge the limitations of its knowledge. That China is changing we know, but whether the change will take the form of imitation of the West as has been the case in Japan, or whether China will use the power her now knowledge will give her to bar the foreign and his products forever from her dominions can be known to no man. The wisest course is to borrow the phrase of the agnostic, and say, in regard to China: "We only know that we don't know."

DAY BY DAY

All things can be attained if we but pay the price.

Among the passengers by the Chiyo Maru yesterday for Japan was Sir Francis Piggott.

The name of the American Cinematograph and Vaudeville Co., Ltd., has been struck off the local register of companies.

His Honour Mr. Gompertz has been appointed to act as Chief Justice during the absence on leave of Sir Francis Piggott, or until further notice.

Mr. B. K. Moha of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., left for Bombay by the P. & O. R. M. S. Delta this morning and was seen off by a number of friends.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending September 2 amounted to 21,331.19 tons and the sales during the period, to 19,485 tons.

An Indian watchman who is charged with manslaughter, in connexion with the death of a Chinese during the scrimmage at the Lee Koo wharf reported yesterday, has been remanded.

Land Sale.

An announcement appears in our advertising columns in reference to the sale of a lot of Crown Land at Pai Ping Shan on Monday, September 25.

Supreme Court Changes.

Mr. To King Ki, Police Interpreter, has been appointed to act as 3rd Interpreter of the Supreme Court during the absence of Mr. A. J. Mackie, the 3rd Interpreter, who proceeds home on nine months' leave on the 20th inst.

Notice to Mariners.

Mr. T. J. Eldridge, Acting Coast Inspector at Shanghai, has issued a warning to shipping that the Taungming Crossing has narrowed and shoaled, and that captains of vessels should navigate this channel with caution. A re-examination of the Taungming Crossing is to be made as soon as circumstances permit.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram dated September 16, 10.40 a.m., was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m.: Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving W.N.W. or N.W.

Gambler's Paradise.

Last evening J. S. Wills and a party of detectives went to Ma Wan Island in sampans. There are no police stationed on the island and when the party landed at 8.30 p.m. they found a gang of gamblers playing *pat-tow* in the street. They were properly fixed up with tables, chairs and lamps. As a result of the raid seven men were arrested.

Harvest Thanksgiving.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow in St. John's Cathedral. Holy Communion will be held at 8.15 a.m. and at 11.45 directly following matins. This latter service will be fully choral. The Rev. A. O. Moreton, B.N., will be the preacher. In the evening Maundrell's service in D. and Novello's "Like as the hart" will be sung. The Bishop of Victoria will preach.

Gun Practice.

The Harbour authorities notify that information has been received from the military authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Monday, the 18th September, 1911.—From the west of Hongkong, in a south-westerly and north-westerly direction, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Should the weather be unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day, between the same hours. All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

Lieutenant M. B. Blackwood has been appointed to the command of the Woodcock.

Mr. George Toland, of Jamaica, died suddenly after giving up smoking to please his wife. The doctors said his death was due to the shock to his system because of the sudden abandonment of the smoking habit.

A Weird Story.

The "Kochische Zeitung" published on Aug. 22 from its Lisbon correspondent a curious story of an unexplained naval incident. The correspondent stated that a Portuguese cruiser, about three weeks before suddenly left the harbour at Leixoes, and set off in pursuit of some unknown warship at sea. Three days later the cruiser returned with a number of shot holes visible in its funnels, and in other parts, but no statement as to what had occurred has been issued by the Navy Department, and there is an evident intention of keeping the affair secret.

£2,000,000 Harbour Contract. Sir John Jackson, Limited, the famous London firm of engineers, are undertaking the preliminary surveys in connection with a series of contracts for Turkey's new harbours in Asia Minor. The works are to be carried out at Samsun and Trebizond under an agreement signed between the Turkish Government and the National Bank of Turkey. They will take several years to carry out and are estimated to cost about £2,000,000.

Dredging the Thames.

The recent dock strike in the port of London was responsible for the complete stoppage of the dredging plant. The reason given for the stoppage by a high official of the Port of London Authority is that owing to the strike no coal was available. The fact that no fewer than 200,000 tons of silt and sand are cleared from the river each week emphasises the seriousness of the situation created by the stoppage of the plant, which had lasted about ten days, when the last Siberian mail left.

The Dead Hand.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Venice over the recent discovery of a human hand during dredging operations in the Giudecca Canal. Experts declared that the hand, which was found hermetically sealed in a wooden box, had belonged to a female child 8 or 10 years old. The police, convinced that they had to do with a foul crime, were busy trying to trace the murderous mutilator, when the renowned Oriental painter Signor Mainella, who has resided many years in the Venetian lagoon, narrated how a wealthy Egyptian family, wishing to give him a souvenir of his sojourn in their native land, presented him with what he described as the mummified hand of an Egyptian princess who had lived 6,000 years ago. Signor Mainella preserved the relic religiously for a decade or more, when observing that the hand showed signs of decomposition, he instructed his valet to nail it securely in a box and throw it into the canal.

Interesting to Smokers.

Much concern is being caused to tobacco manufacturers (writes an Edinburgh correspondent) by the rapid advance of the value of raw tobacco leaf, which amounts during the past two months to an average of 20 per cent. As this follows upon a previous advance of fully 100 per cent., the situation is becoming acute. Manufacturers state that the only possibility of relief lies in an all-round advance in prices to the consumer, or in the reduction of the present oppressively high duty of 3s. 8d. per lb. so as to stimulate consumption. This latest advance in the price of raw material has been brought about by fears of a shortage in the United States crop owing to the drought and the restriction of the acreage planted. The growing of the tobacco leaf in Virginia, Kentucky and Carolina, whence the bulk of British manufacturers' supplies is drawn, is now dominated by combinations of growers formed to fight the American Trust and the British Combine, and pledged not to sell the crop below a certain fixed price. In consequence of feared shortage in American manufacturers have cleared the market here of available supplies.

Large consignments of peaches from Ontario, Canada, were to reach Covent Garden in September.

Two dead bodies were found yesterday, one in Des Vaux Road Central and the other in Queen's Road West. They have both been conveyed to the mortuary.

It is stated that land to the value of £1,400,000 is to be purchased in the old town of Hamburg for the purpose of improving housing conditions. It is expected that, after new streets have been built, the sale will yield a profit of some £700,000.

The engagement is announced of Miss Christobel Ure, daughter of Mr. Alexander Ure, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. John Jeffrey Readman, of the Royal Scots Greys, son of Mr. George Readman, of Llanthyllow, Glamorgan. The wedding will take place in Edinburgh on October 17.

According to a Blue-book recently issued the total number of casualties in connection with the British Mercantile Marine report to the Board of Trade for the year ended June 30 1910, was 9,715. For the previous year the total number was 10,650. The total number of lives lost was 4,375, as against 4,738 in the previous year.

Tenders.

Tenders are invited by the Government for the supply of winter uniform for Revenue Officers; Sanitary Department stores; linens; washing; slaughterhouse contracts at Sai Wan Ho and Aberdeen, blood and hair contracts at Kowloon Town and Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon; headstones and the supply of clothing for the Sanitary Department.

Alleged False Pretences.

The arrest has been made of a Filipino who is alleged to have secured board and lodging by false pretences. He is said to have gone to a house, engaged a room, had meals and then made a statement that he would go to his ship to get the necessary money for payment.

The master of the house had his suspicions and followed the man up, eventually giving him in charge.

Busy Bees.

What is believed to be a world's record has been created by a hive of bees on the farm of Mr. J. Selley at Cadeleigh, Devon. No less than 147lb. of honey has been taken from the hive, and had there been twenty other hives there they would all have done as well, says the expert who removed the honey from the hive. The whole of the honey was gathered from white clover and is of the best quality.

Divorce in Germany.

Divorce in Germany is heavily on the increase, according to the official statistics for 1909, which have recently been published. While the average number of divorces during the five preceding years was about 12,000, the number rose in 1909 to 14,730. No fewer than 6,228 divorced men and 6,261 divorced women had been previously married. Statistics show that men's favourite marrying age in Germany is between twenty-four and twenty-six, while that of women is between twenty-one and twenty-four.

Mr. Gershom Stewart.

A fierce attack upon strike methods has been made by Mr. Gershom Stewart, Unionist member for Wirral. "Friends of my own have been threatened with murder by duly appointed bullies of the trade unions. I wish to know how far the law permits pickets to walk round telling men that if they do not come out they will have their heads broken, and worse than that, going to their wives and intimidating them and their children."

King Manoel's Debts.

The Portuguese Government has now ascertained the total indebtedness of the Royal Family. King Manoel is responsible for more than £2,000,000, and the Government will therefore be obliged to draw the monthly remittance of 2600, as his property is only valued at £1,000,000. The King of Italy was asked if he would be willing to pay Queen Maria Pia's part of the indebtedness amounting to £500,000, but his Majesty replied in the negative.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC

RECOGNISED BY JAPAN.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Tokyo, September 16.

The Japanese Government on

September 13 formally recognised

the newly constituted Portuguese

Republic.

CANTON POSTS.

A Junk Service.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, September 15.

The Director of the Canton Post Office, in order to encourage the people to make use of the postal communications, has ordered the owners of all the passenger junks plying between Canton and the mainland to carry each a letter box for the convenience of passengers. The Director has also asked the Viceroy to appoint officials, whose duty it will be to detect the unlawful carriage and delivery of letters.

The practices for the Philharmonic Society, vocalists and instrumentalists, will begin early in October.

Mr. M. G. McLane, inventor of the McLane hemp machine, died at an early hour on Sept. 7, at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, Cerebral hemorrhage following an illness of two weeks was the cause of death.

There is reason to fear, says the British Adviser to the Kodaik Government, that Chinese secret societies have a firm hold both in North and South Kodaik.

The engagement is announced of Alfred James Glenville Barker, M.D. late principal medical officer, Sarawak, Borneo (and previously of Penang), and Agnes, daughter of the late Allan McFarlane, Wellington Lodge, Lake Alexandrina, South Australia.

Court Interpreter's Success.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, 2nd Interpreter of the Supreme Court, passed his examination in the Hakka dialect on the 8th inst. This is the third dialect he has mastered during the last three years.

The Duke's Statue.

The re-erection of the Duke of Cornwall's statue is slowly proceeding. The centre block of the pedestal has been placed in position on the base, but the Duke still remains hidden from public gaze behind a few sordid looking planks.

Brigadier-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, now chief engineer in the Aldershot command, is to be appointed Director of Fortifications and Works at the War Office.

Chinese Vernacular Education.

Rules and regulations relative to a Chinese vernacular primary education Board are published in the current issue of the "Gazette." The Board is to consist of the Registrar-General and the Director of Education (ex officio) and others, and directions are given as to the manner in which the funds at the disposal of the Board shall be expended. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, C.M.G., to be Chairman, and the following Chinese gentlemen as Members of the Board:—Hon. Mr. Ho Kai O.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk O.M.G.; Mr. Lau Chai Pak, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ho Toek.

POLO CLUB.

October Race Meeting.

The following is the programme of the Polo Club's race meeting, which is to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, October 7:—

1.—3.30 p.m.—Handicap for all China Ponies, Five Furlongs.—Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrances fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. Second Prize \$25.

2.—3.50 p.m.—Ladies' Nomination, Four Furlongs.—For China Ponies Subscription Grifflins of any season and bona fide Polo Ponies certified as such by the Secretary Hongkong Polo Club and which have been regularly played since 15th July, 1911. Catch weights 152 lbs. Winners of races including races on off-day and at all Gymkhanas of this and previous years of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two races 14 lbs. extra, and of three or more races 21 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs.

3.—4.10 p.m.—Sweepstake. About Two Furlongs Straight.—For bona fide Polo Ponies that have been played regularly since 15th July, 1911. Catch weights 168 lbs. Owners pay. Entrance fee \$5.

4.—4.30 p.m.—Handicap—Once Round.—For China Ponies Subscription Grifflins of the season 1910 and 1911. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrances fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. Second Prize \$25.

5.—4.50 p.m.—Handicap—One and Half Miles.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrances fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. Second Prize \$25.

6.—5.10 p.m.—One Mile.—For all China Ponies that have never won a Race of any sort up to time of starting (Ladies' Nomination Races at this season's Gymkhanas excepted). Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrances fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. Second Prize \$25.

Entries close on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 7 p.m. with the Hon. Secretary, Polo Club, Murny Barracks, from whom forms of entry may be obtained.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—14th Sunday, 17th September, after Trinity. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.). "God Save the King." Responses, Festival, Venite, Credo; Psalms: 65 (12th evening). Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Jubilate; Ouseley, Hymns: 382, 379, 318 and 365. Holy Communion (11.45 a.m.) Kyrie; Credo Sanctus Gloria; Somerville in F. Agnus: Stainer in F. Hymns: 324, (310) 310. Seven Old Annen. Preacher: Rev. A. C. Moreton, R.N. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir.) Responses: Festival, Psalms: 147, 150 (30th and 31st evening). Magnificat: Nuno Dimitris; Maundrell in D. Anthem: "Like as the hart." Novello. Hymns: 382, 370 and 386. Sevenfold Amen. Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria. N.B.—Psalm 147; verses 1, 7, 12, 18 in unison. Psalm 150, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Sunday, 17th September, 1911. Harvest Festival: Morning, Venite, Russell, Te Deum; Russell Jones and Pye. Psalm: OXIV. Woodward. Hymns: 382, 292, 383. Evening, Hymns: 379, 386, 298. Anthem: "Let us now fear the Lord." Psalms: OXVII. Troutbeck. OX. Humphreys. Nuno Dimitris; Barnby. Magnificat; Smart. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. The Bishop of Victoria. Afternoon Service at 3 p.m. Special for children and young people. Evening Service at 6 p.m.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

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"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" .. Sat., Sept. 25.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" .. Fri., Oct. 20.
"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" .. Sat., Oct. 14.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" .. Fri., Dec. 1.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" .. Sat., Nov. 4.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" .. Fri., Dec. 20.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" .. Sat., Dec. 2.	

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" will call at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

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SHANGHAI	CHOYBANG	Tuesday, 19th Sept., Noon
TIENSIN & SWATOW	CHEONGSHING	Tuesday, 19th Sept., 4 p.m.
WEI & CHEFOO		
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Wednesday, 20th Sept., Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 23rd Sept., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 26th Sept., Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Tuesday, 26th Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Friday, 22nd Sept., Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Hongsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

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Telephone No. 216.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1911.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons D.W.	On or about
"KUMERIC"	G. McGill	11,000	October 3rd.
"LUCERIO"			October 25th.
"HERCULES"			November 10th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1911.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KAMO MARU, Capt. R. L. Sommer, Tons 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 MISHAMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moser, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct., at Daylight

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon
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OSAKA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 27th Sept., at 11 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 19th September.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
* Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only.

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T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	19th Sept., 9 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	19th .. 4 p.m.
WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	19th .. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	21st .. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	23rd .. 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANSHA"	27th .. 4 p.m.

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S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Minray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1911.

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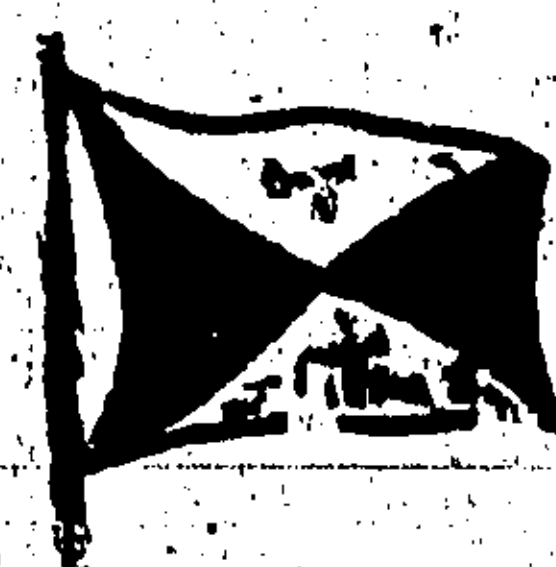
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:
S.S. "Prinzess" .. 20th Sept.	S.S. "Prinzess" .. 10th Sept.
Bayern .. 6th Oct.	S.S. "Helmholtz" .. 24th Sept.
Arctia .. 18th Oct.	S.S. "Suevia" .. 10th Oct.
Slavonia .. 3rd Nov.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
Sanadia .. 16th Nov.	S.S. "Fürst Bismarck" .. 11th Oct.
Spezia .. 2nd Dec.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Severus" .. 26th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO ..	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept., 4 p.m.
RUBI ..	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1911.

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	26th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	7th Sept.	" " " " 30.
EMPIRE	22nd Sept.	" " " " Oct. 14.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Oct. 6th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	R. Bent	Oct. 18th, Noon
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. R. Smith	Nov. 3rd, Noon

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The Triple Screw steamer Chiyu Maru, still to be expected for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 6th Oct., at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru ..	10,500	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

COMMERCIAL

Share Report

Hongkong, September 15. Business in our market has been on a rather more restricted scale with no outstanding feature. Rubber has improved further to 4s. 11d. for Fine Hard Para and the abnro market at last seems to give signs of responding to the strength.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have transactions at \$887.12 and \$890 closing with further buyers at the latter rate. The London quotation remains unaltered at 235 10s.

Marine Insurance.—Union continue in request at \$820 with no shares offering. Cautions have changed limits at \$200 and close with further buyers. North China are wanted at 11s. 15s, but there is no business to report.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Firms have been the medium of business at \$330 and \$332 1-2, closing with sellers. China Firms have come to business at \$125, closing with enquiries at \$125 1-2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are on offer at the reduced rate of \$28 with buyers holding off. China and Manila have advanced to \$11 and could possibly be placed at this rate. Shells are weaker at 7s, and Indos are a neglected market at \$61. Old Star Ferries at \$27 and the New at \$17 are unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars have ruled weaker during the week and are now offering at the reduced rate of \$142 1-2 with no buyers over \$140; probably due to a large number of shares having got into the hands of weak holders. Leizos have had a sharp reaction for the same reason and shares are now offering at \$30. This weakness is somewhat remarkable in view of the sustained advance in the price of Raw Sugar, which is now quoted at a higher figure than has obtained for many years.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining are quiet at 11s. 14-12 and Rauba at \$2.85. Langkats continue depressed with sales reported from Shanghai at 11s. 77.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have come to business at \$50.12 and \$51, closing with probable buyers are wanted at the rate. Shanghai and Kowloon Wharves fair business has been done at \$50 and more are wanted at the rate. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at 11s. 8s and Shanghai Docks at 11s. 5s are quieter.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are quite neglected at \$100 and Kowloon Lands are offering at \$28. West Point could be placed at \$45 and Humphrey's Estates at \$7.54. Hongkong Hotels Old shares are in request at \$110 and the New shares are quiet at \$72.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been done at \$5.85 and more could probably be placed at about this figure.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement at \$3.55, Boro at \$18, China Light and Powers at \$1.50, Dairy Farms at \$23, Provident at \$3.12, Watsons at \$5.34 and Leas at \$100 are all purely nominal quotations. China Boro has been the medium of a fair business at \$10.12 closing with further buyers.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s. 4-10d on demand and the T. & M. rate on Shanghai is 75 18.

E. S. Galloway and Co.,
Share and General Brokers.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

[Copyright.]

(Continued from last Saturday.)

Duties of a Sharebroker.

A sharebroker who is instructed by a would-be purchaser or seller of shares is to all intents and purposes an agent for such person; and, as by custom and by rules of the Stock Exchange or Association of which he is a member, he is entitled to be paid by the person instructing him a commission, or brokerage, upon the price paid or obtained by him on a sale of the shares, his duties are precisely similar to those of an ordinary agent who acts for reward.

In the first place a sharebroker, who is a member of a Stock Exchange or Association, and openly represents himself to be of that profession, is presumed to be possessed of the skill and knowledge required to properly carry out his instructions. He is bound therefore to exercise all such care and diligence as is usual and necessary in the business of a sharebroker, and is liable in damages to his principal should he be guilty of negligence in carrying out the instructions which have been given to him.

One of the first duties of a sharebroker is to act with the greatest good faith towards his principal. This is made abundantly clear by the authority already cited of *King, Viall and Benson v. Hovell* 27 T. L. R. 114.

The personal interests of a broker must not be allowed by him to conflict in the slightest degree with his duties as agent for his principal. This is laid down by Lord Cairns L.C. in the case of *Parker v. McKenna* L.R. 10 Ch. at p. 118, where he said: "Now, the rule of this Court, as I understand it, as to agents, is not a technical or arbitrary rule. It is a rule founded upon the highest and truest principles of morality." (But see the judgment of Lord Herschell in the later case of *Gray v. Ford* quoted hereafter.) "No man can in this Court, acting as an agent, be allowed to put himself into a position in which his interest and his duty will be in conflict."

It is moreover the duty of a broker, as agent for his principal, to make known to the latter every material fact which is known to himself, or which ought to be known to him, and is calculated to influence the principal in deciding whether or not he should enter into a proposed contract for the sale or purchase of shares (*Challen v. Trevelyan* 11 Ch. and F. 714, *Savery v. King* 5 H. L. C. 627, *Proudfoot v. Montefiore* L. R. 2 Q. B. 511). For example, a broker may know the fact, which is unknown to his principal, that a Company in which the principal proposes to purchase shares is about to go into liquidation, or has sustained very heavy losses. Or the broker may know that a Company in which his principal possesses shares, which he proposes to sell, is about to make a highly beneficial arrangement, which must enhance the value of such shares. In either case it is the duty of the broker to give the information to his principal, although the result of his doing so may be to put a stop to the proposed transaction going through.

It must be understood, however, that it is not part of the duty of a sharebroker to give advice to

his principal. All that he need do is to give such information as is, or ought to be, within his own knowledge, and which may affect his principal's judgment. It very frequently happens that a broker is asked, and gives, his advice as to whether or not certain shares should be purchased or sold. He is fully at liberty to give that advice, so long as he gives it honestly; but, in such a case, he is in no way responsible should his advice eventually turn out to be incorrect.

When a broker knows that certain shares can be purchased at a certain price, and in the hope of earning a commission, he goes to one of his regular constituents, and strongly advises the purchase of such shares, he commits a breach of his duty, unless he is aware of special circumstances which he honestly believes fully justify him in giving that advice. Even in that case it would perhaps be more correct for him to content himself with merely mentioning such circumstances, although there can be no possible objection to a broker volunteering advice which he has honestly convinced himself is good. There is far too great a tendency on the part of the public to look upon a sharebroker as a financial adviser with respect to investments, or speculations, in share—just as a lawyer is regarded as a competent adviser on legal matters, or a doctor with respect to the course to be pursued by his patient in order to regain health; and if the advice sought for and obtained from the broker turns out afterwards to be incorrect, the broker is blameless, precisely as would be a lawyer or doctor if his advice had proved to be wrong. This is manifestly improper. Lawyers and doctors are specialists in their own respective lines; and lay themselves out to give advice, for which they are entitled to charge. Sharebrokers, though it often happens that they know more, frequently know less, about the prospects of a particular company than the persons who seek their advice, and they do not charge, nor are they entitled to charge for such advice. Their position is merely that of agents to do the bidding of their principals; and although it is their duty, as it has been pointed out, to give their principals warning of anything they themselves know which may affect the judgment of such principals, any advice which they may be asked for, and which they may gratuitously give, cannot be properly regarded in any stronger light than would be the honest opinion of a friend, or casual acquaintance.

But under no circumstances could the advice of a broker be considered honest if he endeavoured to persuade one client that it was advisable to sell shares in a certain Company, at the same time as he was recommending another client to buy shares in the same Company. It is conceivable that one man might wish, or find it necessary, to sell certain shares, although he had reasonable grounds for belief that he could get a better price later on; while another man, on the same grounds, desired to purchase similar shares. But the former could not be honestly advised by his broker to sell, although the latter could be properly advised to buy. Advice, if volunteered by a broker at all, must be solely in the interests of the client to whom it is given, and must be given without thought of possible benefits which might accrue to other parties, or to the broker himself.

(To be continued.)

MODERN MOTHER.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

This the American mother and father, on account of their superior intelligence, are more clearly and definitely recognizing than those of any other nation to-day, with the exception of France; and as a consequence the number of children has been limited to the number that could be most effectively and intelligently nurtured, trained and equipped to the highest possible pitch for the struggle of existence.

This decrease of the birthrate has been a comparatively small matter compared with the benefits to children, state and parents resulting from the process. And the general biologic principle underlying it is sound.

Some married couples, it is true—and this applies quite as often to men as to women—dislike to assume the burdens of parenthood, for, as they bravely put it, the bother of children, for utterly selfish and even frivolous reasons; but they are in a very small minority compared with the vast number who consider solely what they believe to be the best interests of the children themselves. A high birthrate invariably means a high infant mortality and a large amount of sickness and premature death among the mothers.

The old idea that women, by civilization and education, were becoming so unnatural and feeble that they were no longer able to nourish their own children by Nature's method has been proved to be almost pure delusion.

By actual investigation and experiment it has now been found, in a score of cities on both sides of the Atlantic, that the average mother of all ranks of life, even including the highest, is well able to care for her own child in from eighty to ninety per cent. of all cases.

The Best Mother in all History.

In fine, from a physical point of view, no mother of history ever was better equipped for her task than is the American mother of to-day. And, how much this means for the welfare of the future generation may be glimpsed from the significant fact that nowadays, in our best and most modern baby-saving stations, we feed not the children but the mothers, and save fifty per cent. more children's lives than we ever did by the most elaborate schemes of sterilizing, pasteurizing or modifying cow's milk. What the mother is, that be the child be—not only physically but, to an extraordinary degree, mentally and morally. It is not so much what you do for your children, or teach them, that counts, as what you are. It is far more dramatic for a mother to die for her children than to live for them, but it is not half so good for the children; and maternal self-sacrifice should be balanced by a good, wholesome share of intelligent selfishness in order to develop the best type of children. The best mother, both in the beginning and in the long run, is the one who takes the best care of her own health and of her good looks, and keeps up an intelligent interest in life, so that she may remain not merely the delight but the chum and the valued adviser of her children all their lives together.

Looked at from this point of view, the charge against the American mother, that her ambition for independence and public recognition is causing her to neglect the duties of her home, rings as empty as any of the others. Although the movement has naturally here and there run into bizarre and childish extremes, the main impulse underlying it is the fact that women are outgrowing their ancient status, which was frankly that of slave and house servant for life, and beginning to assert her own individuality, to the end that she may impress that

individuality upon her children and become their guide and protector, not merely in the nursery age and within the limits of the pocket-money around the home lot, but also during the much more critical and dangerous period of adolescence—of girlhood and young manhood.

The increasing participation of women in business affairs is, at bottom, an attempt to make the street, the mill, the counting house and the store as clean, as healthful and as wholesome environments for boys and girls—and incidentally, too, for women and men—as the home now is; and I can hardly conceive of any lover of his kind or any friend of progress failing to do otherwise than sympathize with it heartily.

We have, to a disastrous degree, ignored our obligations to our children in our triumphant attempts to build up industries, carve out fortunes and conquer the forces of Nature, forgetting that the real end and aim of all these triumphs is the welfare of the child himself, as an emblem of the future of the race. (Until even our greatest cities are wholesome, happy places for children to grow up in, our civilization will be crippled, abnormal, and a failure upon one of its most important sides.)

We children of a larger growth need this intelligent, humane consideration and will profit just as much by it as our little ones. The most enlightened club-going, committee-belonging, movement-promoting mother of to-day is endeavoring simply to organize and apply the greatest force known to humanity—the real civilizing power, co-operation—to the problem of extending her care and the care of the community over her children, from the first ten or twelve years of their lives in the home to the equally important next ten or twelve years, when they are getting their real start in and hold upon life. If any of the requirements of business, the sacred rights of property, or even our most precious and antiquated political institutions and traditions are in the way of this, then so much the worse for them. If they conflict with the new spirit they ought to be wiped out; indeed, many of them should have been long ago. As Bernard Shaw remarks, women ought to sit on county councils and take part in public affairs "because they have no business principles or commercial habits of thought."

The direct result of this increasing interest in public affairs is so to stimulate woman's intelligence and to increase her breadth of view as to make her not less efficient in the care and management of her children and her house, but far more so. If there be any problem in the world that is in urgent need of the application of a little twentieth-century intelligence and point of view to it, it is that of keeping house. In point of planning, of organization, of labour-saving devices—yes, even of sanitation—it is fifty years behind the other great productive industries of this day. The best thing we can do to remedy the situation is to lift the women engaged in it clear out of it, long enough and far enough to get a good view of it from the outside, instead of leaving them swimming round and round and round in it, like goldfish in a bowl, three hundred and sixty-five days in a year—all their lives long. That sort of isolated, perpetual drowning in petty details would dull the most brilliant intellect and kill initiative in anybody.

There is no better training for intelligent, sanitary, efficient housekeeping and homemaking than a short business or other public career before marriage. We are doing everything we possibly can to increase the intelligence and efficiency of the workers in all our other great productive industries, mills, factories, shops and schools—shortening the hours, raising the wages, improving sanitary conditions; yet we throw up our hands in horror at all proposals to increase the intelligence and the individuality of the operatives in our greatest, most vital and most profoundly important productive industry—child-rearing—for fear it will make them less efficient! By Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., in the "Saturday Evening Post." (To be continued next Saturday.)

CHARM OF BATTING.

Spooner and His Methods.

It has been said, with a good deal of wisdom, that the subtle quality we call charm cannot be analysed. It is either there or it is not there. But while this is perfectly true, of the charm of a personality, or of a landscape, or a spring morning, less elusive. It arises (says "Long Leg" in the "Sporting Life") from big results achieved with little apparent effort. And this, to analyse still further, is largely the outcome of perfect timing and strong and flexible wrist work.

The most attractive element in cricket—the element which appeals to the primitive taste as well as to the thoroughly cultured—is rapid scoring. The bold, sure, dash up the pitch, the opened shoulders, the long, quick swing, and the ball torn from the turf and sent away and away over fielders and over crowd—how good it is to see! When Jessop pulls Hirst's short ball from some-where outside the off-stump square into the refreshment bar, when Hatching straight drives Smith's half-volley on to the pavilion, the most blasé and unemotional spectator is stirred into enthusiasm. But it is only when rapid scoring is combined with beautiful execution that we are made to realise the full charm and fascination of batsmanship.

Ease and Elegance.

There are some men who score fast with obvious effort—hitting, just hitting—and there are those who score fast with ease and elegance and apparent unconcern. And it is this ease and elegance and apparent unconcern which is the chief and most delightful characteristic of R. H. Spooner, whose big score against Surrey the other day has served to bring him into even greater prominence than usual.

We are accustomed to speak of Spooner as one of our younger batsmen, and so he is, as measured by years, since he is no more than thirty; but it was a dozen seasons ago that he played his first county match—and a dozen seasons is a fairly long career for a cricketer. But time has altered him little, and there is no difference in appearance or style between the great batsman of to-day and the slight youngster of eighteen, just down from Marlborough, who made his debut for Lancashire by scoring 44 and 83 against Middlesex. And from the time of his first innings—one might almost say from the first half dozen overs he played from Hearn and Trotter—there was very little doubt about the success of his future.

This slim, compactly-built schoolboy with the lithe, alert walk, the smooth black hair, and the particularly bright brown eyes—eyes that with his remarkable flexible wrists have been his most valuable asset as a cricketer—played at once such a grown up, well-armed game that good judges did not hesitate to class him at once as the best batsman produced by Marlborough since the day of A. G. Steel. Verily, they were right.

The part played by physical peculiarities in shaping a man's game is always a point of interest. There are men of absurdly small stature, like Quiffo, who have won fame as batsmen; there are men with defective eyesight, like J. N. Crawford, who have scored centuries while peering through spectacles; and men have hit frequent 6's although by no means muscularly strong. Their physique and their cricket have contradicted each other.

Flexible Wrists.

But no man ever played what is called elegant cricket unless he were born with an unusual suppleness of limb. That suppleness of limb may not be apparent in anything outside his cricket. I cannot imagine Perzin, for example, doing anything elegantly except bat. It is improbable that he would pull a graceful oar or dance a graceful waltz. But the beautifully flexible wrists are there, none the less, to make possible that blasé-looking off-drive and the polished ease of the leg-strokes.

It is the quality of his wrists which gives Spooner's batting much of its beauty; but he is surely not put together in all parts of his anatomy. You notice it even if he merely walks the length of

the pitch. There is a suggestion of feline ease in his stride. It is impossible for him to do anything inelegantly, no matter whether he is throwing from the deep or drinking tea. Had he learned his game in a London park, his bat might not have been so straight or his feet so well planted; but he could never have been inelegant.

Not that he has that form of gracefulness which made Lionel Laing's batting so supreme a delight—a poetical and willowy gracefulness which induced Andrew Lang to invent in its honour the fine but now much-lackeyed phrase, "the champagne of cricket"; nor has he the panther-like grace which distinguished Ranjitsinghji, or the steely strength of Hatching, or the grand manner of Hayward. He is, in fact, polished and elegant rather than actually graceful. He belongs to the E. Foster school of batsmen—that steel-wristed, quick-eyed school, whose every innings is a work of art; the aristocrats of batsmen—polished, elegant, distinguished.

Spooner is one of those cricketers who in a subtle way convey the impression of being of a piece with their bats. Limbs, eyes, bat, and brain all work together in perfect harmony. He times to perfection, and that, and the rapid bit of wrist work at the moment willow meets leather is the secret of the pace his hits fly through the covers as the result of a very rapid but perfectly effortless half-circle with the bat. As someone neatly put it the other day, he leans on the ball and scores four.

But although it is his off-drive that you remember most vividly at the end of an innings, Spooner has become one of the strangest on-side players of the day. He picks the straight ball off the middle and leg stumps in a way that is masterly. But, unlike so many batsmen who become enamoured with the stroke, he does not practice it at the expense of his off-side play.

Fielding Against the Australians.

Had Spooner more than half the runs he actually has, and were his style a monument of clumsiness, he would still be a notable cricketer. There is his fielding. There may have been better throwers from cover-point, but few men since the world began have shown a greater faculty for covering ground on the off-side. I shall never forget the display he gave against the Australians in the fifth Test match at The Oval in 1909. Not Jessop or Gregory at his best has done more astonishing things than Spooner did on the second afternoon. Time after time he achieved the seemingly impossible. Balls hit hard and travelling yards away from him he got to, he himself alone knew how, and returned to the wicket without pause.

What a shame he is not going to Australia!

FOR THE CHILDREN.

("Daily News.")

Dandy Master Dandelion.

Young Master Dandelion, standing in the meadow on one leg, fancied himself a very pretty fellow indeed. When the Daisies there was an immense family of them, all closely connected—married slyly. "How handsome you are, Cousin!" Master Dandelion beamed, and secretly agreed with them. Everyone was good to him. The breeze brushed his yellow locks, the dew washed his face night and morning, the sunbeams darted down and gave him warm, glowing kisses that made him feel brimming over with health and happiness.

"This is a capital world!" cried young Master Dandelion.

But as he blossomed out, it was a pity, but he began to consider himself a very important person, the principal one in the meadow, indeed, which was entirely wrong. When the Honey Merchants came flying over the green valley that surrounded the field Master Dandelion welcomed them with a gracious bow.

"Pray, make yourselves at home, good people," he cried, "and allow me to tell you that there is a patch of clover yonder that is quite worth your attention."

"Buzz-zzz!" went the busy Honey Merchants, careering about; and they did not trouble

themselves the least little bit in the world about him. They had seen plenty like that "flowery young gentleman" before.

Now and then, when the sun shone brightest, delicate, fairy-like creatures with radiant wings, flitted across the meadow—little birds without a song. The Daisies, who know everybody, called them butterflies, and young Master Dandelion admired them extremely.

"Delighted to see you; pray fly wherever you please," he cried, in his best manner.

The butterflies passed on, and did not even salute him; naturally they did not know that he looked upon himself as the King of the Meadow. But his conceit was such that this made no difference. The Daisies, laughed at him behind his back.

"Isn't he amusing?" they said. "But Cousin Yellow-Top will have to go, like the rest of his family, when the time comes."

If he had heard this speech, Master Dandelion would not have known what to make of it. It is true that every now and then one of his relations disappeared, and he thought it foolish of them to listen to the West Wind and go gadding with him, nobody knew where. They never came back, and that was surely a sign that he was not to be trusted.

"The meadow's good enough for people with sense," declared Master Dandelion. The Daisies, turned pink, they laughed so much.

The summer with its golden days passed on; it grew hotter and hotter. Master Dandelion could no longer be styled young; in point of fact, he began to look quite an old man. His hair turned white, and he grew fluffly about the head.

"I can't think what is the matter with me," he said, surprised; "I can't be well! I feel as if I were going to break up."

The Daisies nodded intelligently to each other.

"He'll soon be off, now," they whispered.

Something else happened. The West Wind, as he swept over the meadow, now began to whisper coaxingly to Master Dandelion, "Little friend, fly with me!"

"I shall do nothing of the sort," he answered, and held on to his stalk for dear life.

The West Wind did not mind; every day he said the same words, giving him a sly puff, "Little friend, fly with me!" And still Master Dandelion refused.

But one very warm afternoon the West Wind came along, and this time he called out in a tone of authority, "Now, then, old man, come along!"

It was strange, but just at that moment Master Dandelion was feeling that really one may stay too long in the same place, and that it was high time that he saw something of the world beyond the green walls which people call hedgerows.

"I am coming!" he shouted joyously.

And, light as thisledown, he sailed away on the scented wings of the West Wind.

Shelva E. Braine.

Which.

In hot summer weather, when nobody's cool, If I were a pixie, I'd live in a pool; A pool shadow-haunted, all daisy and green; Where silvery fishes splashed music between.

The darling of swallows, the booming of bees In the sky-dappled dome of the fragrant lime-trees. And looking up through where white lilies grew.

Perhaps I'd see you. And you'd think: "How charming to live in a pool!"

Or would it be better to live in the sea?

To ride the white horses that gallop so free; And toss their foam-manes in a mad, merry race.

Then, alighting, to rest in a deep, secret place, Where glittering icebergs have blue caverns made.

And mermen and mermaids all hidden have played?

My voice would pierce through their crystal to you. And I'll call! "Come too!"

And I'll both be helped and live in the sea!

Sylvia Hadden.

POKER.

Shows Him to be a Fool, and He Pays the Final Penalty.

"There's a heap o' lowances made into the Good Book fo' republicans and sinners an' babes an' them, that errs in their ways long o' not havin' naechal' dvantages, but I don't call to mind no gre't hopes what's held out fo' them what is fools."

"Pears like th' ain't nothin' too ha'sh fo' to say 'bout 'em. Some o' the lamentations o' the prophets, an' some o' the adverbs o' Solomon is look full o' bitterness when a fool is deluded to."

"O' co'se long's yo' find it in the Good Book, it must be right, but stands to reason if a man's a fool he can't be nothin' but a fool, an' 'tain't right to blame him fo' bein' what he is, same's yo' don't never think o' blamin' a mule fo' bein' a mule. The thing to do when a mule cuts us is to reason with him with a black-snake whip, if there's one handy, or a piece o' scantlin' if yo' hain't got no whip. Yo' don't blame him fo' bein' a mule, but fo' doin' them things he sho'ly will do, bein' a mule. Proves how providence al'ays does the right thing, even if 'tis onreasonable."

"Th' ain't no 'xause fo' a man, bein' a fool, even if he was made that away, an' th' ain't no way he c'n help it. Case o' th' mule shows that, like I said. Th' mule hain't got no 'xause fo' bein' a mule. He just is, an' bein' he's got to stand the consequences."

Having spoken thus, old man Greenhut selected a large black cigar from a fresh box and disposed of it in his usual way. Being strongly opposed to waste, he ate one end of it as he would a piece of bread and lighted the other.

Sending himself at the window, he put his feet on the sill and smoked a long time in silence. Then he said:

"Squire Battleton, him 't was youngest son o' Judge Battleton o' Little Rock, what fit into the Mexican war as commissary, had a offspring what showed how mysterious providence is in some dispensations."

"Just natchully th' old original Battleton come home 'm the war w'able well off. He hadn't been into no battles, an' he wa'n't s'arred up none, on'y 'r, a slash across his face what he got into a poker game in camp, but he'd been some diligent an' done made the most o' what opportunities there was, so he 'emulated considerable an' bein' some o' an expert with cyards, he done left his family com'fable."

Was a Good Poker Player.

"O' co'se the squire, him bein' the youngest, didn't get only a slice outen the prop'y, but 'pears th' old man must ha' trained him up in the way he sh'd go it, as the Good Book says, fo' he sho' was a most amazin' good poker player fo' them days. They said there wa'n't nobody in Arkansas what was liable fo' to get the best o' Jeremy Battleton—that was the squire—in a freezout."

"Just natchully he prospered. First off he done win consid'able o' the family estate often his brothers, bein' s' they didn't none on 'em play the game he did, an' then he skun his neighbours till there wouldn't none on 'em play with him no mo' an' arter that he got in the tavern nights 'layin' fo' these here crossroads pokers what was 'b'ginnin' fo' to travel the state consid'able."

"There wa'n't none on 'em got the best o' Jeremy Battleton, though, an' by the time he was gettin' on in years, he sho' was rich an' respectable. Likely, if he'd travelled the river like a good many other crock players done then, same's they do now, he'd ha' been famous all over the country, but pears like he wa'n't over ambitious. Kind o' p'ferred his ease like, an' stayed round home till they begin to say he was growin' old. An' then he done begot a fool."

"Just natchully there wa'n't nobody knowed it at the time. Far s' anybody c'd see, the young an' was pretty much the same as all young uns be, on'y fo' his name."

Nobody knowed what the squire was thinkin' about when he named the boy Pentagon, but the way he 'plained it was 't there wa'n't nobody else 't had no such name, an' he was tired o' bein' called John his own self, bein' s' how most anybody else was named John, too."

"Anyway, Pentagon Battleton grewed up like anybody else on'y fo' his name, an' there wa'n't nobody ever s'picioned him fo' a fool, not till later on. Likely there wouldn't 'nobody never knowed it on'y fo' what I'm tellin' now."

"Well, John Battleton, he 'peared to be 'mazin' fond o' young Pentagon, mo' an' any other offspring he had. Bein' s' he didn't had much to do into his declinin' years, nigh about everybody he knowed not carin' to play poker with him no mo', he done spent most o' his time bringin' up Pentagon."

"Pears like there wa'n't nothin' that young feller didn't know. Th' old man give him a shotgun when he was 3 years old an' a rifle when he was 5, an' made him practice till he was the best shot in the state. He learned him to swim an' ride an' fight till there 'peared to be nothin' mo' fo' him to learn, on'y poker, an' the old man was learnin' him that careful an' conscientious."

"Proves how the Good Book is right when it says the Lord helps them what helps their selves. John Battleton sho' did help himself to everything he c'd reach, playin' poker as skillful as he done played it, an' he done his darndest to do 'vidin' a peaceful old age fo' himself learnin' his offspring the way fo' to be a credit to himself an' gettin' to be a means o' spot fo' the old man when he sh'd come to them declinin' years what I done mentioned."

Bragged About His Son.

"So fur everything went as smooth as a fresh greased wheel, an' John Battleton uster brag a heap like it was melud enough."

"That there boy o' mine," he says to me, "is one in a thousand. I don't see nothin' the matter with him. He c'n play poker as good as me now, an' the way it looks he'll play better 'n me af' long."

"So I says to him: "He sho' must be a good un if he c'n out-play yo' all, but 'tain't nothin' wonderful fo' him to be one into a thousand. Anybody c'n be that. If he was three or fo' into a thousand now, it'd be somepin' fo' to be proud on, but yo' all hain't best be braggin' too much 'bout what's goin' to be. Young Pentagon is all right," I says, "but th' ain't nobody knows what 'll happen into the future."

"O' co'se I knowed when I said it how 't wouldn't do no good, John Battleton was a old man by that time, an' 'peared like he was gettin' into his adage. So, just natchully he couldn't see nothin' wrong 'bout young Pentagon, mo' special as there wa'n't nobody else knowed he was a fool. Not yet they didn't, an' mebbe they wouldn't have only fo' what happened at th' end."

"John Battleton was settin' in the tavern one night when a stranger come in an' throwed consid'able money on the bar, callin' on all hands fo' to help him drink it up. Just natchully they done it, an' then he said he was a bad man what c'd lick anybody there, an' outdrank 'em an' outplay 'em at poker."

"I wan't no turrible big game, fo' they on'y took a hundred o' pieces in chips, an' the way they begin it looked like they was playin' almighty careful, not neither on 'em knowin' what kind of a player t'other one was. So there wa'n't neither on 'em hurt, none to speak of, fo' a quarter of an hour or so. I knowed what Battleton o'd in the way o' dealin' if he was put to it, but I reckon he was watchin' the stranger to size up how much he knowed, an' didn't care to take no chances o' bein' caught."

"An' 'm the way he played I reckoned mebbe the stranger might be as expert as Battleton was, but mo' n' likely he was kind o' waitin' too. So there wa'n't no mo' \$5 or \$10 bet to once fo' a consid'able spell."

Proved He Was a Fool.

"There was some fow on us lookin' on, an' o' co'se we uns was all hopin' Battleton 'd win, bein' s' he was a neighbour an' what money he might get 'd stay to home, but a fur s' I know there wa'n't nobody 'seem' nothin' outen the way when

the stranger he begin to get way ahead."

"He didn't make no killin' fo' Battleton was still playin' mighty cautious, but the chips was goin' over to ds his pile some steady when young Pentagon Battleton done come into the room, an' seein' what was goin' on he stopped up an' begin to watch the game like we uns was doin'."

"There wa'n't mo' n' three or fo' mo' hands dealt af' the stranger took the deck an' give John Battleton three kings. Then he come in on Battleton's an' an' Battleton just natchully done rose him \$5."

"Well, the stranger he p'tended to study a spell, but he come in an' Battleton he called fo' two cyards. The stranger give 'em to him an' then he p'tended to study some mo', an' finally he says he reckons he'll take two his own self. An' he deals 'em off."

"Young Pentagon," he was lookin' on, like I said, an' when he seen them two cyards laid off, he says, mighty low an' easy, "I wouldn't play that no further, Pop."

"Just natchully the stranger he looked up, an' says, "What you got to say 'bout this, anyway?" An' young Pentagon, he says, still speakin' cool an' easy, "Well, mebbe I hain't got nothin' to say, but I ain't goin' to stand by an' see my old man stack up ag'in a foul deal, not if I knows what."

"O' co'se, there ain't no way o' tellin' what mo' he mought ha' been goin' to say, fo' he never said nothin' mo'." The stranger sho' was a bad man, all right, like he said he was, fo' he drawed while young Pentagon was talkin' an' bored him through the head."

Old man Greenhut paused an' looked round. Seeing that his heifers did not appear to be greatly moved by the story, he added, a little hastily:

"O' co'se, 't wa'n't no strange 'up'nin', but it proves what I said, don't it? Young Pentagon was a fool. No body knowed it af' that, but if hain't ha' been, he wouldn't ha' battled in like he done."

A WIFE FOR FIVE POUNDS.

The Making of a Japanese Marriage.

"Go to sleep!" I called. Bund San, the hotel stable boy, ceased flicking the window-panes with his duster and looked at me in wonderment.

"Impossible!" he replied. "But I ain't a guest, I said. 'It is two o'clock—I must sleep."

"I—boy," said Bund San. "I must work; gentlemen very kindly go back to bed." He paused, then added: "No can sleep if noise?"

"No." "So? Japanese gentlemen sleep in big noise. Very sorry, to-night I this kind work, to-morrow other kind." He bowed and resumed his window-flicking.

I sat in the corridor until he had finished, watching the pretty lantern-lit geisha boats as they crept up and down the moon-reflected canal outside, by which, during the day, I had seen the big lumbering barges, now lying against the banks, taking European merchandise from the steamers in the bay from Yokohama up to Tokyo.

During the subsequent week I either saw or heard this indefatigable boy working during most of the twenty-four hours of the day and night. I could not surmise how he got sufficient rest, though I noticed him at odd times fast asleep on the wooden form at the end of the corridor, sometimes with his broom still in his hand. He seemed to be able to fall asleep instantly on concluding a piece of work. He performed the duties of a complete hotel staff, whilst the scarcely less youthful manager went about Yokohama endeavouring to pacify angry creditors who were threatening to put him in court. As I was the only resident guest in the hotel he paid me much attention. Silently and with much precision each meal-time he placed each dish before me and bowed himself from the table. I observed one day that he wished to say something; finally he gained sufficient courage to address me.

"English gentleman?" he asked, smiling.

"Yes."

"Long time more staying in Japan?"

"I think not, I do not know."

"So? very sorry," he said. "My father die. This hotel so n finish. I unable keeping sister and mother. Sister like marry English husband, so can keep mother."

"Oh."

"Yes. If gentleman seeing this pretty girl I am sure will stay in Japan until die. Please come this way."

I followed Bund Sandownstairs. He led the way into a little Japanese room. In the middle of the floor, on the cane matting, sitting with their ankles crossed beneath them, their knees together, were a woman and a girl, the former in a dark kimono befitting her maturity, and the latter in one of bright material, with a coiffure of jet black hair richer and much higher than that of her parent. Both bowed to me as I entered, and Bund San made obeisance to us all.

"This my sister and mother," he said, and sat down on the floor, his legs crossed, his knees open. I inclined my head to the pair and seated myself like Bund San.

Mother and son then conversed in Japanese. The girl was child-like and shy, and kept her bright narrow eyes directed to the floor. Her face was pretty, its pink tints contrasting against the sallow parchment skin of her mother. She fondled the gorgeous silk sash round her waist with nervous, tapering fingers, as a European girl might have done, and occasionally, when she believed I should not see, peeped at me sidelong from beneath her dark eyelashes.

Presently Bund San turned to me. "My mother like gentleman very much," he began, deliberately.

"You shall give her 50 yen," he continued.

I remained motionless.

"You shall take sister to mother's house. Mother also come; she servant to sister. You signing paper say Japan five years."

"And you? Will you not also come?"

"No! no!" laughed Bund San. "Impossible! I by n-bye Japanese soldier."

"So?" I remarked. "What does your sister say?"

Bund San addressed the girl who flushed and bent her head still lower as she uttered one word.

"Sister say she like you very much," replied Bund San.

"So?"

"Yes; she say you number one all right."

"So?"

"Yes; she say you very kind heart. She very unhappy if you not taking."

"H'm."

"Yes. She say she can cook one English dish—by n-bye you teach make plenty English dish. Mother will help."

"Which dish?" I asked.

Bund San again addressed his sister, and repeated her answer, which was in English.

"Porridge!"

"I will tell you to-morrow," I said, and stood up.

"Thank you," said Bund San, and told the elder woman my decision.

"Dorn-aring-ato." ("Thank you very much") she said, bowing, and spoke to her daughter, who repeated the phrase, making an obeisance from which she scarcely raised her head. I returned the bow and left the room.

Breakfast time.

Bund San placed the porridge on the table and looked at me inquiringly. "Gentleman marry that pretty girl?" he asked.

I looked at him fully in the face, and replied with the word he had used to me in the corridor:

"Impossible!"

"So?" he said quietly; "Gomen-asei." ("Excuse me.")

He completed serving my breakfast without further remark. Finally I handed him a small sum of money for the women. "A present for your mother and sister," I said.

"Dorn-aring-ato," he said, "Gentleman very kind. Mother and sister gone to house. I will take present. By n-bye sister taking other husband. She very sorry. Liking English best. More kind Japanese, also more money. Japanese husband little money. Russian infah all Gomen-asei."

He bowed himself out.

THE LADY'S COLUMN.

Visiting Dresses.

(By Lady Charlotte in the "Daily Mail.")

Visiting toilettes are affairs of much importance at this season of the year, arbitrarily governed by circumstances, of course. In almost every outfit the garden party gown makes its appearance, even though the major portion of the rest of the frocks for open-air wear are developed in doughty tweeds and homespuns.

Of paramount importance, too, is the rest or tea gown; by which name the "little" evening frock that is worn in the between season is frequently called. Many of the characteristics of the evening toilette and the tea gown are mingled, so that it is difficult to determine by which title the pretty triment should be known. Happily the moot point need not be settled; the frocks are charming enough to be acceptable under any name.

An Effective Decoration.

Brightly shining silk is a medium that is very useful and effective in the decoration of such dresses as these. A lovely model made of heavy-lemon-coloured net is embroidered with white floss silk, and this material is employed for a bodice and tunic draped in elegant fashion, with a cord to indicate the waist line. The dress is posed upon an amethyst crepe petticoat, the colour of which is in complete harmony with the rest of the dress.

In many cases the title tea-gown excuses the adoption of rather amazing designs, and it is in connection with it that women have their own ideas materialised and use odd lengths of lace, Eastern embroideries, and ornaments that do not seem to find a convenient place in other toilettes.

Very effective is a scheme which is developed in snow white chiffon over gold champagne with a generous amount of white floss lace embroidered with bunches of gold and purple grapes and gold threads.

A coatlet with shallow basque is simulated by the lace and down the front of the robe an Eastern ornament is worn heavy with gold fringe at the base.

Hanging over the arms is a lace shawl; it is a detachable affair and ranks, therefore, among those devices that are so useful while visiting, a device whereby the aspect of the robe can be altered and an opportunity can be found of wearing a pretty possession that would otherwise not be put to practical purposes.

Taffetas is a fabric of the utmost utility in connection with the garden party and afternoon visiting toilette. It should be allied to marquisette or chiffon and embroidered, and then the effect will not be so utilitarian for a radiant day, while should other conditions of weather supervene it will be in keeping with them.

A Charming Frock for a Garden Party.

An effective design is carried out in Veronese green taffetas shot with of the pattern of sunbursts and leaves will be noticed on the front of the skirt.

Over the whole a veiling of delicate grey marquisette is arranged, and for the double row of bouillonettes at the foot of the skirt and also for the under sleeves and throat frill, the same material is used.

There is no substance in the bolero of green velvet mesh work, but just the suggestion of a wrap is made by it, and thus the toilette has an early autumn appearance that is acceptable.

The picture last is made of tulle with silver fringe

A SHORT SERMON.

The Infinite Companionship.

I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God; in him will I trust.—Psalms xci, 2.

In one of his noblest word-songs the poet Browning asks:

Wherefore, to whom turn I but to thee, the Ineffable Name?

The fine part of this outburst of faith is that any one anywhere can repeat it as his own. For even to the least among men, there is always at hand the priceless opportunity of turning for help, strength and counsel—the vital of true companionship—to the Father of all, who is ever nearer at hand than we doubting children are ready to acknowledge.

And in this Infinite Companionship is to be found the surest comfort that any man can know in this world.

It lifts the hesitating, fearful individual above the marshes of materialism.

It leads the trusting spirit to the hills of hope and greater happiness.

It brings into full play all the latent "best" that is in the human being, sometimes so deep-buried and so long untouched that nothing short of such companionship can arouse it from the sleep of years.

In one of his greatest sermons the late Edward Everett Hale said:

We shall be strong and confident if we seek God to help us;—for then we shall find him. We shall be faint and weak if we do not seek him; for then even his Omnipotence will find it hard to set our pulses beating.—What you and I need is with each breath of life to come "Nearer, My God, to Thee,"—not simply, as the hymn says so well, in any flight through space, but in these relations of life, just as intimate, of Monday morning and Tuesday afternoon.

I am talking to a stranger in the street-car. Yes—and the God of Heaven is the third person in the interview. I am standing in an open grave. Yes—and the Father of perfect love holds me, so that I may not die in my wretchedness. I am before an audience which distrusts and hates me. Speak by my lips, Father, and compel them to understand. Or I have this child to amuse, who is fretful and overbearing. Father of my life, show me how to attend to her as wisely as you have cared for me.

The man who has fairly sought for this has found it. That man has found that the lions in the way receded before him. He has not found that the gnats from their burrows, or the beetles who flew across his path, really hindered him. He tried on serpents and scorpions, and they did not hurt him. He did not succeed by this method, or that method.

It was not the one plan was so much wiser than another, for this was no affair of plan. It was not one or another contrivance of machinery. It was a question of how Infinite Power should be brought to compel the machinery. And this man, in his unselfish enthusiasm, was the living partner of the Living God!

What a vast supply of encouragement lies in the consciousness of being a "partner of the Living God!"

What a boundless blessing that such partnership is the heritage of each individual, if only it be made use of!

And as the great preacher whose finest "sermon" is his "Man Without a Country" shows us, this companionship is not a matter of communion with the Creator in the closet-hours of life, but an everyday and everyday companionship. A oneness with the Father of all things, which makes for larger success in all we say or do; a partnership that concerns the smaller as well as the greater events of living.

Centuries of fear and superstition have left us handicapped. Try as we may, many of us still feel that failure is ever nearer than success.

Let us banish this failure-breeding attitude. Let us banish it by coming more and more into the blessed consciousness that we are His and He is ours; that in all we think or say or do, we may make Him our companion.

Let us go forward without fear, holding fast to His hand, which is ever held out to guide us, with out price.

flame colour, a delightfully old-fashioned looking fabric. To simulate the basque which is certainly one of the novelties the couturieres are about to offer in their early autumn store of pretty fancies, green soutache is used, and a reappearance at the edge and a big green velvet bow is placed among the grey and flame coloured ostrich feathers that surround the crown.

Sailor Collars Revived.

After a period of abeyance a couturier whose word is law in the world of modes has reinstated the sailor collar as an adjunct of the cover-all coats he has designed for present-day wear. He is making the big flat collar a feature of the reversible coats, and is using it not only in double-faced ratine, but in a new serge le sole material with a coloured back, and also in ribbed silk with the contrast of a plain surface foundation.

Using a material with blue and white inside and a bronze-re surface he has made a very attractive cover-all for a motorist's wear, and in another case has supplied a forestier-green coat of the softest and warmest of fabrics with a background of a mouse-brown shade, which colour adorns the turned back collar, the cuffs, and pocket flaps very satisfactorily. The coat represents the use of double-faced satin of autumn leaf-shades, gold inside and russet outside, and the hat veil that drapes the gold straw-bonnet is striped in pepper-mint-fash with the same colours and a number of amethyst and dahlia red shades.

There is a new fashion for striped veils, and it is a very favourite resource to brighten a dark bonnet by means of radiant gauze.

There is great merit in taking time by the forelock and choosing early autumn millinery before the summer actually wanes. There are day, at this season of the year when autumn pays us surprise visits, and on them hats with flower trimmings look thoroughly inappropriate.

Plumage turbans in bronze, green, and grouse colourings are being offered, and their shapes agree in some cases with the pyramidal models that are an obsession now, and with the thimble shapes too. There is also a great choice of wing-trimmed hats and the peaked positions of the wings give the hats height. White and sulphur wings are preferred upon white straw hats, the curled brims of which curve upwards at the sides.

RUSSIAN BOY-SCOUTS.

Widely Extended Movement.

That the Boy Scout movement has achieved great popularity in Russia is evidenced by the following telegram, dated Aug. 10, from the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times":—"The review of the Boy Scouts by the Tsar to-day was a delightful spectacle. The vast expense of the Mars Field was chequered by the scarlet, green, white, and khaki uniforms of the tiny warriors, whose evolutions were watched with delight by immense crowds. The bright sunshine was tempered by a breeze."

As the Emperor and his suite rode down the lines, greeting each detachment, the boys answered in Russian soldier fashion:—"We wish good-health to your Majesty." Each separate command then demonstrated its special aptitudes. To the accompaniment of their own bands they went through drill's and gymnastic exercises. The Tsar's contingent produced some excellent fenceurs; the Odesa contingent, 1,000 strong, showed admirable training; there was a football team, which kicked the ball among the Imperial suite, much to the Tsar's amusement; and small firemen climbed dummy houses. The march part of the 6,000 boys lasted 40 minutes. One little drummer was five years old. A tiny brigade had a tiny ambulance drawn by a donkey. The Tsar, who was hugely delighted, thanked each detachment, and after the review expressed his gratitude to the officers and schoolmasters.

The movement is growing rapidly. Russia will soon have 200,000 boy soldiers.

LOG BOOK.

Vessels in Tow.

We are in receipt of the following communication from the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild:—The German Government have approached the Board of Trade of this country, offering suggestions for the improvement of signal communications between tugs and vessels in tow by night and by day. The suggestions are contained in a lengthy communication received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which body has been desired to offer their views to the Board of Trade on the general principles and particular suggestions put forward.

Wireless Fog Signals.

The wireless compass invented by the Italian officers Bellini and Tosi will shortly be used to enable ships to ascertain their position in fog.

Special wireless signals are to be sent out from various stations on the French coast, and ships fitted with the Bellini-Tosi compass will be able to determine the direction in which the signals are travelling. Different signals are to be sent out at regular intervals from stations at Le Havre, lightship, l'Île de Sein, and Oran. d'Ouessant. The "tone" of each signal will be different, and the signals themselves will be various letters of the alphabet, so that those arriving from one station will not be confounded with those coming from another.

The compass is an instrument which, when "tuned" to receive any wireless signals, shows by an indicator in what direction the signalling station lies. During a fog, therefore, an operator in a ship fitted with the compass will be able to ascertain the directions in which the various stations lie, and from these data the ship's position can be calculated with a fair amount of accuracy.

GIN AS CURRENCY.

Amusing Speech by Mr. Lewis Harcourt.

A misunderstanding on the part of a deputation, including three temperance societies, on the liquor traffic in Southern Nigeria, which recently waited on the Colonial Secretary, has prompted Mr. Lewis Harcourt to issue a report of thirty-seven foolscap typewritten pages marked "Confidential," which the London papers were asked to publish in full.

The object of the deputation was to bring about the suppression of gin as a recognised medium of barter, and the Bishop of London, in introducing the members, said that although he did not feel inimical to wine (unfortified) and lager beer, distilled spirits were dangerous to the mind and body of the negro.

After some long speeches by members of the deputation, Mr. Harcourt pointed out that the prohibition of manilla and brass rods had led to a greater use of gin as currency.

"I might, of course, take the semi-humorous view of a gin currency," he said, "that so long as it was kept for currency with the cork in the bottle it would not be wholly unsatisfactory to gentlemen like yourselves. There is also another advantage—I will hardly call it an advantage but an incident in the gin currency—that as the bottle passes up-country it is true the cork is sometimes taken out and for what is removed afterwards water is substituted; and therefore, as it goes north, it loses its potency without always losing its market value.

"Incidentally it may interest you to hear that the total prohibition of payment of fines in gin in that particular district has led to a new and thriving industry. A man sits at a bench, and at a very high profit gives the natives the currency in exchange for their gin with which to pay their fines."

"There is only one other point, and that is the 'pawning of children for spirits.' I do not know why particularly 'children and spirits' were put in. The 'pawning' so far as that is a technical word, was of individuals, not necessarily of children, for debts incurred for all purposes. It has been the habit of the country, which I am happy to say, is rapidly dying out."

Intimations

AERTEX

CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORT.

ABLE UNDERWEAR

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1263]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

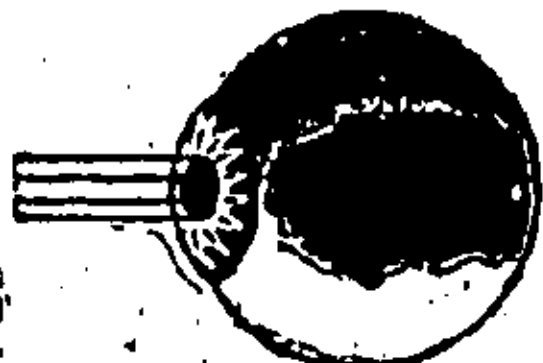
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers, Hongkong, 10th September, 1911.



SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS.

Ophthalmic Optician,

1, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [629]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41]

GRAVING DOOR

78 1/2 in. by 88 in. by 34 1/2 in.

Pumps empty Dock in

2-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

take up vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

painting ships with most efficient results

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT

the Quay Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,

constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG CHINA CO. (LTD.)

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON & ANTWERP	WERP v. S. FORT	10 A.M.	Freight and Passage.
PORT SAID AND MADAGASCAR	SARDINIA	Capt. C. O. Talbot, R.N., 20th Sept.	
SHANGHAI	SUMATRA	5 P.M.	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. R. Le Marchant, R.N.	2nd Sept.	
	CANDIA	About 28th Sept.	Freight only.
	Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 28th Sept.	
	DELHI	About 28th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 28th Sept.	
	DEVANHA	About 18th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. Powell	About 18th Oct.	

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 10th September, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"Dulow"	16,900 TONS. WEDNESDAY, 20th September, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TUNG TUA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DENHOFER"	17,000 TONS. About WEDNESDAY, the 20th Sept.
MANILA, YAP, MARION, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINCE STOLBERG"	6,000 TONS. SATURDAY, 7th October at Daylight.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	"PRINCE STOLBERG"	6,000 TONS. About TUESDAY, 19th Sept.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"Bonzo"	6,050 TONS. Middle of September.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telephones.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1911. [7]

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 82, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHIED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

92] CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE LORCES, LONDON, E.C.

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central,

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1220]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships. Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINERY for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

GRAVING DOOR

78 1/2 in. by 88 in. by 34 1/2 in.

Pumps empty Dock in

2-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

take up vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

painting ships with most efficient results

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT

the Quay Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,

constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG CHINA CO. (LTD.)

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	LEAVING.
Haitan ...	Capt. J. S. Roach ...	THURSDAY, 21st Sept., at 1 P.M.
Haiyang ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 26th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

STEAMSHIP.	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	FOR	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT
Tilaram	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilmanock	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Sept.
Tilmah	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	1st half Oct.
Tilwong	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	SHANGHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilini	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375 Vert. Railings. [174]

To Sail

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO. LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

THE Charter d Steamship

"ONSANG"

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, via Peking, or Chingwangto & Rail, will be despatched for Tientsin and Chingwangto on 19th September.

The Company's Steamship

"KWANGPING"

will be despatched for Tientsin Bund, with liberty to call at intermediate ports, on

For Freight and Passage, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.,

16, Alexandra Building,

HONGKONG, 21st August, 1911. [1239]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1911. [1369]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor

Engineers

and

Rickshaw Builders.

REPAIRS TO

Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of

Electric Goods and Machinery

PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Vœux Road Central.

Managing Proprietor:

41] C. LAURITSSEN.

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

Business Address—

AH TOO STABLES,

No. 7, Russell Street,

Hongkong.

Telephone No. 273.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [1059]

OTE, LOUVENCOURT

EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE

6, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [1059]

To Let

TO LET.

"GREGGAN," 38, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRATA EAST.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

COWDOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [81]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1087]

TSANG KWON COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone No. 600.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1911. [184]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 28th Mar., 1911. [970]

BIJU SCENIC THEATRE, "FLOWER STREET."

Cinematograph Vaudeville.

5.15 P.M. { EVERY EVENING } 9.15 P.M.

Miss Vera Ferraro.

MISS VERA FERRARO

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The attention of the public is drawn to page 10, para. 20, of the Hongkong Postal Guide for 1911. Stamps intended for postage purposes may be perforated but not obliterated.

The s.s. Bulow, with the Siberian Mail, is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 19th inst. at about 1 p.m.

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Dajin-maru, 17th Sept., 9 a.m.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Port Court—Per Signal, 17th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per Haidir, 17th Sept., 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per Marie, 17th Sept., 9 a.m.

Hainan—Per Carl Diederichsen, 18th Sept., 8 a.m.

Kobe—Per Tiji-tarom, 18th Sept., 2 p.m.

(Korea) Ohinampo—Per Unkai-maru, 18th Sept., 3 p.m.

Hoihow and Hainan—Per Sung-kiang, 18th Sept., 5 p.m.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Eastern, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samrang and Sourabaya—Per Tiji-tarom, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per Japan, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Choy-sang, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 19th Sept., 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Hui-chow, 19th Sept., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Cheong-shing, 19th Sept., 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Hakata-maru, 19th Sept., 6 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Saradin, 20th Sept., 9 a.m.

Sandakan—Per Maungang, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Sumatra, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTOORIN—(Late letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Bulow, 20th Sept., 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 20th Sept., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailan, 21st Sept., noon.

Shanghai—Per Chensu, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Hing-sang, 22nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loong-ang, 23rd Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of Japan, 23rd Sept., 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 23rd Sept., 5 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namsang, 26th Sept., 10 a.m.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Clara Jobson, 26th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Kut-sang, 26th Sept., 11 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTOORIN—(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Calodion, 26th Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Halyang, 26th Sept., noon.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Chang-sha, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Mongolia, 30th Sept., noon.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rabi, 30th Sept., 2 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Prins Sigismund) 18th inst.
German (Derfflinger) 20th inst.

The s.s. Zafiro left Manila on the 14th inst., and is due here to-morrow at daylight.

ARRIVALS.

Olara Jobson, Ger. s.s., 1,103, H. Iphand, 16th Sept.—Saigon—11th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Mataypo, Br. s.s., 3,420, W. H. Dorman, 16th Sept.—Singapore—9th Sept., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 709, W. Langschwager, 16th Sept.—Hainan—12th Sept., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, Fraser, 16th Sept.—Saigon—11th Sept., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing & Co.

Kwang Ping, Br. s.s., 1,243, G. W. Waggon, 16th Sept.—Canton—16th Sept., Ballast—Chinose.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 16th Sept.—Canton—15th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,142, M. Tozawa, 16th Sept.—Moji—11th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Frandson, 16th Sept.—Hainan—12th Sept., Coal and Gen.—J. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,254, G. Hooker, 16th Sept.—Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Swatow—15th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangtshai, Chi. s.s., 1,536, C. Stewart, 16th Sept.—Shanghai—14th Sept., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Vestfold, Nor. s.s., 1,172, Beistolsen, 16th Sept.—Saigon—12th Sept., Gen.—C. S. S. Ltd.

Mexican Prince, Br. s.s., 1,963, J. C. Young, 16th Sept.—Balik Pappaw, Bulk oil—A. P. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.

Signal, for Hoihow.
Suichang, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Marie, for Saigon.

Haidir, for Swatow.
Kumic, for Manila.
Myrmidon, for Singapore.

Kwong Shun Lee, for Macau.
Anhui, for Shanghai.
Chiyuen, for Shanghai.

Yuen-sang, for Manila.
Huichow, for Canton.
Carl Diederichsen, for Hainan.

Rosefor, for Singapore.
Austria, for Shanghai.
Unkai-maru, for Chienanpo.

Rajabari, for Swatow.

DEPARTED.

Volta, for Singapore.
Mexico-maru, for Yokohama.
Cheong-shing, for Canton.

Rosefor, for Singapore.
Chiyuen, for Shanghai.
Myrmidon, for Singapore.

Huichow, for Canton.
Carl Diederichsen, for Hainan.
Austria, for Shanghai.

Unkai-maru, for Chienanpo.
Rajabari, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kwangtshai, arrived 16th Sept., from Shanghai.

Alkai, Mrs. Lindner.

Per s.s. Huichow, arrived 16th Sept., from Tientsin, &c.:

Alko, A. Lawdon, Mrs. Brown, Phillips.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Kaga Maru, from London, August 19th—Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Messrs. A. Somerville, A. Hemmings, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. G. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. T. Castle, Misses C. Castle, K. Skecto, Castle, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Raymer, Mrs. J. K. Hay, Miss E. M. McIlvrie, Master J. Roberts, Messrs. H. A. Harde, K. Fujiwara, Nishio, K. Kaneko, M. Randall and W. Bloomfield.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

1st September—Vardagus, Derfflinger, Glancos, Kaga Maru, Kitano, Maru, Poona, Sachsen, Tonkin. 5th September—Bayern, Benlarig, Benlomoand, China, Flintheite, Montrose, Spezial, 8th September—Pensacola, Malta, Prometheus, Pembrokehire, Syria, 12th September—Ghazee, Indien, Liberia, Teonkai, Typens. 15th September—Algonquin, Denavon, Cydlops, Inverlyde, Iyo Maru, K'eist, Persia, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Afghani Prince.

Arrivals at Home. 1st September—Armand Dabie, Brasilia. 5th September—Konang St. Stephen. 8th September—Calchas, Denbighshire, Menelaus, Silvia, Yang Tze. 12th September—Lutnow, Siam, Teucer. 15th September—Klango Maru, Yama, Lovel.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T.T. 1/9 9/16
Demand 1/9 11/16
30 d/s 1/9 11/16
60 d/s 1/9 11/16
4 m/s 1/9 11/16
T/T Shanghai 75 1/2
T/T Singapore 75 1/2
T/T Japan 88 1/2
T/T India 134 1/2
Demand India 134 1/2
T/T San Francisco and New York 48 1/2
T/T Java 108 1/2
T/T Manila 184 1/2
T/T France 226 1/2

Buying.

1 m/s L/C 1/10 1/16
4 m/s D/P 1/10 3/16
6 m/s L/C 1/10 5/16
10 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 1/10 5/16
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 44 1/2
4 m/s Manila 189 1/2
1 m/s France 231 1/2
6 m/s do 238 1/2
Bar Silver 24 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereigns 11.05

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,871, G. Bateich, 16th Sept.—Trieste via Porte 6th Sept., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 14th Sept.—Bandana 8th Sept., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. Jorgensen, 14th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoihow 13th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Courtney, 15th Sept.—Canton—14th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Dajin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Yamaguchi, 13th Sept.—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 12th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.

Drafer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 17th Aug.—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 16th Aug., Gen.—Kin Tay Loong.

Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,272, F. W. Hood, 15th Sept.—Shanghai 12th Sept., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 5,940, S. Robinson, n.s.s., 15th Sept.—Vancouver 23rd Aug., Shanghai 11th Sept., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,286, W. C. Passmore, 15th Sept.—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 14th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haidir, Nor. s.s., 1,065, G. S. Berg, 14th Sept.—Bangkok via Swatow 13th Sept., Gen.—C. S. S. N. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, A. Stewart, 11th Sept.—Kobe and Moji 7th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Kam-ris, Br. s.s., 4,006, G. B. McGill, 15th Sept.—Shanghai 13th Sept., Gen.—Bank Line

Laertes, Br. s.s., 2,340, O. E. Page, 7th Sept.—Saigon 3rd Sept., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing & Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,109, Schalkkeir, 2nd Sept.—Saigon 31st Aug., Rice—J. & Co.

Maungang, Br. s.s., 1,344, G. S. Weigall, 13th Sept.—Sandakan 7th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Merapi, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uldall, 10th Sept.—Banjooang 9th via Singapore 4th Sept., Sugar—Kin Tay Loong & Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 6,168, W. Davison, 8th Sept.—Vancouver via Japan and Shanghai 5th Aug., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Rajabari, Br. s.s., 1,189, C. Wolff, 17th Sept.—Bangkok via Swatow 6th Sept., Rice—B. & S.

Shensi, Br. s.s., 1,228, Simons, 10th Sept.—Wakamatsu 4th Sept., Coal, Gen.—B. & S.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, E. Sversten, 14th Sept.—Canton 13th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Matthias, 15th Sept.—Haiphong 13th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennafather, 15th Sept.—Manila 12th Sept., Sugar and Copra—B. & S.

Tiji-tarom, Dutch s.s., 5,000, P. Zwart, 8th Sept.—Macassar 1st Sept. Ballast—J. C. J. L.

Tiji-tarom, Dutch s.s., 2,470, E. H. Kroes, 15th Sept.—Shanghai 3rd Sept., Moji and Amoy 18th Sept., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,227, Howard, 12th Sept.—Haiphong 10th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,086, W. McIntosh, 8th Sept.—Wakamatsu 1st Sept., Coal—B. & S.

SACRED VESSELS.

Eolipor, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,999, White, 25th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

Arrow, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,971, C. Melior, 24th Aug.—New York 2nd May, Petroleum—J. P. Oil Co.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857] F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

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Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

near the Train Terminus.

7] For Terms, apply to the

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Bran, C. Johnstone, A.

Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. G. M.

Mrs. J. E. Marriott, Dr. O.

Burgess, K. C. Morcock, J.

Burt, W. H. Mezarot, Lt. A.

Chilvers, P. T. Boissat

D'Oettingen, V. Moulder, Mr. and

Drew, W. C. Mrs. A. B.

Eames, E. J. W. North, W.

Ehrhardt, F. Pond, Ernest H.

Fisher, H. G. Prichard, A. T.

Forrester, J. Ray, E. H.

Fuller, Danman. Reay, Miss F.

Goulbourn, V. Shelton-Hooper,

Gould, Mr. & Mrs. Mr. & Mrs. A.

Joseph. Solener, A.

H. I. Capt. T. P. Ritter, F.

Hannibal, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.

Mrs. W. A. Solomon, H. P.

Harrison, A. Spalding, Dr. and

Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Mrs. A. D. and

Mrs. E. A. infant.

Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J.

Mrs. E. J. and Square, Miss W.

infant. Stainer, Lt. and

Hough, Dr. S. Mrs. O. E.

Innes, Capt. R. Waterman, E. J.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Denison, A. Mackenzie, A.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Reinecke, Miss

Mrs. W. H. Ritchie, Mr. and

Grant-Smith, E. Mrs.

Grant-Smith, Mrs. Soley, Lieut. and

Hancock, Lieut. & Mrs. G.

Mrs. R. L. & Mrs. Smith, Mr. and

Macdonald, Mr. Mrs. Morison

& Mrs. A. Smithson, Mrs.

SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS. SA-SALE. B-BUYERS.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTE.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN ON LAST YEAR'S DIVID.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$135	\$890	Interim dividend of 42 per share at exchange 1/32—\$22.32 for year ending 30th June 1911	5%
National Bank 45	435 10/-	In Liquidation	
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Canton 550	\$10	\$15 for 1909.	7 1/2%
North China 45	\$205 b.	Interim of 10/100 for 1910	6%
Unions 100	\$100	Final of \$30 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910	6%
Yangtze 50	\$255 nt. ex. 73	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	7 1/2%
FIRE INSURANCE.			
China Fire 20	\$126	\$7 & b's of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2%
Hongkong Fire 50	\$50	\$27 for 1909.	7 1/2%
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila 22 1/2	\$11 b.	\$1 for 1908	
Douglas Steamships 50	\$23 b.	5 p.c. for year ending 30-6-08	
Steamboats 15	\$274 n.	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 30-6-11	8 1/2%
Indo-China (Preferred) 25	\$64 n.	3% final making 6% for 1908-9 div. for 1909 on preferred shares	
Indo-China (Deferred)		1 1/2 per share Coupon No. 15 2/10 per share Coupon No. 16 for 1910.	
"Shell" Transports 41	\$11 b.	Div. 7 p. c. for year end Bon. 5 p. c. for 30.4.11	4 1/2%
"Star Ferry" 10	\$27		4 1/2%
"Star Ferry" 5	\$17		3 1/2%
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars 100	\$142 s.	\$10 for 1910	7%
Luzon Sugars 100	\$30 sa.	\$3 for 1907	
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering 41	\$14 1/2	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28.2.11 (Coupon No.16)	9%
Headwaters P. 10	\$10	first year	
Rancho 41	\$2.05	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
DOCKS, WHARVES, & COWDOYS.			
Kowloon Wharfs 50	\$50	\$3 for year ending 31.12.10	6%
H. K. & W'poo Docks 50	\$51	\$1 interim dividend for half year to 30th June 1911	4%
Shanghai Docks T. 100	\$67 b.	Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	5%
Hongkong Wharfs T. 100	\$136	Final of Tls. 4 for 1910	8 1/2%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo French Lands T.100	\$194 1/2	Tls. 6 2/10	
Hongkong Hotels 50	\$119 b.	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	4%
Hongkong Lands 100	\$100 sa.	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 for 1911	7 1/2%
Humphreys Estates 10	\$27	45 cents for 1910	7%
Kowloon Lands 30	\$23 s.	\$2 1/2 for 1910	8%
Shanghai Lands T. 30	\$137	5% for half year to 30-6-11.	6%
West Point 50	\$45 b.	Interim div. of \$2 for 1911	8 1/2%
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 0	\$11	15% per cent. for 1910	15%
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas T. 50	\$108.	T4 for year ended 31-10-10	
Hongkong Cottons 10	\$5 b.	T7 for year ended 20-12-10	4 1/2%
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo 112	\$104	50 cents 31-7-08	
Light and Powers 10	\$1	\$1 for 1910	10%
Do. (Spec. shares) 1	\$1.50		
China Providents 10	\$23	30 cents for 1910	10%
Dairy Farms 5	\$5.	\$1.20 for year end 31-7-10	6 1/2%
Green Islands 10	\$3.55 b.	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	4%
Hongkong Electric 10	\$21 1/2 b.	\$1.20 per share and b's of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong Ice 25	\$105	\$2 interim for half year ended 30th June 1911	6 1/2%
Hongkong Ropes 10	\$18	\$1 interim account 1911	11%
Langkats 5	\$10	Special bonus T.2 15-1-11	
Morning Post 25	\$25	Interim div. T.14 15-3-11	
P&K Tramway 10	\$12	Interim div. T.14 15-6-11	6 1/2%
Do. (new) 1	\$1 b.	Interim div. T.14 15-6-11	
Philippines 10	\$5 b.	None	
E. Price & Co., Ltd. 10	\$12 b.	30 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11	7%
Societe des Preferees 50	\$15	None	
Pulp & Co. paid up 45	\$15	\$1.50 for 1910.	12%
Papereries du Tonkin		First year.	
Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20	\$30	No dividend this year	
Steam Laundry 5	\$5 b.	50 cts. for year end 30-5-10	5%
United Asbestos (Oriental) Agency, Ltd. 10	\$10	15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910	6%
United Asbestos Founders Shares 10	\$390	Do.	
Union Waterboat 10	\$7	5 per cent. for year ending 31-12-1910	7%
Weismann, Ltd. 10	\$15 b.	10 per cent. for year ending 31-7-10	6 1/2%
Watson 10	\$54	30 cents for 1910	5%
William Powell 4	\$4 b.		

Corrected to p.m. 16th September, 1911, by E. B. KANDORFF & Co., Share & General Brokers.
* The Telegraph * does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.